THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

Edinburgh Literary Miscellany,

FOR JULY 1805:

With a View of GILLESPIE'S HOSPITAL *from the East.*

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State

State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER, in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen, in inches and decimals, from June 26. to July 25. 1805, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

1805.	Barom.	Thermom. M.	Thermom. N.	Rain. In. Pts.	Weather.
June 26	29.81	47	55	——	Clear
27	29.92	52	64	——	Ditto
28	29.93	49	70	——	Ditto
29	29.95	52	75	——	Ditto
30	30.	45	64	——	Ditto
July 1	29.95	51	67	0.02	Shower
2	29.81	56	74	0.01	Ditto
3	29.4	55	62	0.03	Ditto
4	29.51	54	65	——	Cloudy
5	29.5	52	56	0.85	Rain
6	29.99	49	65	0.04	Shower
7	29.7	52	65	0.03	Ditto
8	29.8	50	70	0.04	Ditto
9	30.	55	70	——	Clear
10	30.	55	61	——	Ditto
11	29.99	48	75	——	Ditto
12	29.96	55	75	——	Ditto
13	29.95	51	75	0.04	Showers
14	29.91	57	77	——	Clear
15	29.9	52	79	——	Ditto
16	30.	51	73	——	Ditto
17	30.	52	74	——	Ditto
18	30.	54	77	——	Ditto
19	29.85	54	70	——	Ditto
20	29.69	55	62	——	Cloudy
21	29.2	55	65	0.041	Shower
22	29.42	53	63	——	Clear
23	29.2	56	63	0.06	Rain
24	29.4	54	64	0.05	Ditto
25	29.75	51	61	——	Clear

Quantity of Rain 1.211

High Water at LEITH For AUGUST 1805.

Days.	Morn. H. M.	Even. H. M.
Th. 1	6 10	6 34
Fr. 2	7 3	7 35
Sa. 3	8 10	8 51
Su. 4	9 33	10 3
M. 5	10 33	11 3
T. 6	11 30	11 57
W. 7	— —	0 21
Th. 8	6 46	1 7
Fr. 9	1 28	1 47
Sa. 10	2 5	2 24
Su. 11	2 42	3 0
M. 12	3 19	3 37
Tu. 13	3 56	4 14
W. 14	4 33	4 51
Th. 15	5 10	5 28
Fr. 16	5 47	6 5
Sa. 17	6 26	6 56
Su. 18	7 29	8 10
M. 19	8 54	9 41
Tu. 20	10 27	11 6
W. 21	11 30	— —
Th. 22	0 28	0 53
Fr. 23	1 16	1 38
Sa. 24	1 57	2 16
Su. 25	2 35	2 54
M. 26	3 12	3 31
Tu. 27	3 49	4 8
W. 28	4 26	4 45
Th. 29	5 3	5 22
Fr. 30	5 40	6 1
Sa. 31	6 26	6 54

MOON's PHASES FOR AUGUST 1805.

Apparent time at Edinburgh.

	D.	H.	M.	
First Qurtr.	2.	7	26.	Morn.
Full Moon,	10.	11	38.	Morn.
Last Qurtr.	17.	10	10.	Even.
New Moon,	24.	2	23.	Even.
First Qurtr.	31.	11.	46.	Even.

OBSERVATIONS.

Aug. 1. Lammas
12. Prince of Wales born, (1762.)
16. Duke of York born, (1763.)
21. Duke of Clarence born, (1765.)
26. Forth and Tay shut.

THE

THE Scots Magazine, AND EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY, FOR JULY 1805.

DESCRIPTION *of the* VIEW.

THIS Hospital is supported by funds left by James Gillespie, late merchant and tobacconist in Edinburgh; who dying without any near relations, appropriated nearly the whole of his heritable and personal property to this charitable purpose. Besides the lands of Spylaw which belonged to him, he left also 12,000l. for building and maintaining the Hospital, and 2,700l. for a free school. In pursuance of this disposition, the trustees purchased the ground upon which the mansion house of Wright's house near Edinburgh has stood since the year 1376 (when it was first erected,) and after having levelled the field in which it stands, erected upon it the present spacious and commodious building.

The persons entitled to admission must be 55 years of age or upwards. A preference is given to those who bear the name of Gillespie, and also to those who inhabit Edinburgh or its suburbs. Failing of applications from these places, however, persons from the neighbourhood or county of Edinburgh, and even from any part of Scotland, will be admitted. The present establishment is 40.

According to any information which we have been able to procure, this institution has been extremely well managed. The members are supplied not only with the necessaries, but the conveniencies of life, in a manner superior to the generality of such establishments. As a proof of this it may be mentioned, that since its first opening, which is above two years ago, notwithstanding the great age of the members, and the infirm state in which many of them must be, only *three* persons have died.

Observations on Surnames, by the EARL *of* MARCHMONT *.

SURNAME is that which is added to the proper Name for distinguishing persons and families; but the choice and use of them hath been various, according to the different customs of nations: Therefore we shall only take notice here, how Surnames have been chosen in this Island, and particularly in Scotland. As for Surname, in the present acceptation, which is common to the children and succeeding generations of families, they were used in England before the conquest, and long ere

* First published in Collier's Dictionary. This Nobleman might have furnished an addition to Walpole's List of Scots Royal and noble Authors, though, as this is the only performance of his which has come under our notice, we cannot venture to assert that he was a voluminous one.

ere they were used in Scotland, whither the English brought that custom; for when Margaret, Queen to Malcolm Canmore King of Scots, with her brother, Edgar Atheling, fled into Scotland from William the conqueror, many of the English, who came with them and got lands in Scotland, had their proper Surnames, as Moubray, Lovel, Lisle, &c. using the particle *de* or *of* before them; which makes it probable, that those surnames had been derived from the lands which they or their ancestors had possessed. At this time there were no such surnames in Scotland; though in Kenneth the II's time in 800, the great men began to call their name by their lands; but the ordinary distinctions in use then were personal, and not descending to succeeding generations; but either the name of the Father, as, *John the Son of William;* or the name of the office, as Stuart, &c. or accidental notes from complexion or stature, &c. as Black, White, Long, Short; or the name of their trade, as Taylor, Weaver, Sadler, &c. But after the arrival of the English as above-mentioned, those who were possessed of Baronies or Lordships began to take surnames from their lands, as Patrick of Dunbar, James of Douglas, John of Gordon; and yet it was a considerable time after ere these surnames were transmitted to their children. Others, though inheritors of lands, took for surname the name of some eminent person of their ancestors; the Highlanders adding Mack before it, as Mackdonald, i. e. the son of Donald; and the Lowlanders adding Son after it, as Donaldson, Robertson, &c. The ancient way of designing persons in Latin Deeds confirms these observations, as Patricius de Dunbar, Gualterus Seneschallus, Joannes Sartor, Gulielmus dictus niger, &c. It is further to be observed, that those who had lands did at that time chuse rather to take designation from them than from the families whence they were descended, especially in the Lowlands of Scotland: as for example, William I. of the House of Hume is called Gulielmus filius Patricii Comitis, and his son is called Gulielmus filius Gulielmi de Hume, and a while after all the succeeding generations are called Hume: whereas in the other family whence they are descended, there is found Patricius filius Patricii Comitis, and Patricius de Dunbar Comes, and Patricius filius Patricii de Dunbar Comitis, and afterwards they were designed Patricius de Dunbar Comes Marchiæ, when the surname of Dunbar became common to all his descendants. Whence it is evident, that the ancient descent of families is not so much to be found out by surnames as by their armorial bearings, which are far more ancient, as appears by the families of Dunbar and Hume, whose arms differ only in tincture, the ancient way of distinguishing coats, especially in Scotland. Thus, Gordon, Ridpath, Nisbet, surnames taken from the distinct Baronies which they possessed in the same country, are certainly of one family, their arms differing only in tincture. ¶It is also observeable, that many who agree in surname are not of the same family, their arms being anciently very different, and especially such surnames as were taken by those of low fortunes or vulgar extract from mean trades, as Smith, Wright, &c. or from complexion, as Brown, White, &c. there being many paternal coats of those names which have no affinity, those trades, complexions, or accidental qualifications, as Long, Short, &c. being common; and therefore persons of such surnames being afterwards advanced to a higher rank for their virtue, had coats of arms bestowed upon them, and this contained the Arma cantantia Rubes's which

are

are sometimes found. It is likewise clear, that those who have surnames from lands in Scotland are descended from such families as were possessed of these lands when surnames were assumed, except such as have of late changed the names of their lands to their surnames, which are generally known in the neighbourhood. These observations, though they be taken from the custom of Scotland, will generally be found to hold also in England, and do certainly denote the antiquity of families. Thus, Wharton and Widdrington, &c. surnames taken from Baronies, are noted and ancient families in the North; and Hastings, Berkley, &c. in the South. The same observations hold good also in France, Germany, and Italy, and most other countries where surnames are in use. That it holds in France is demonstrable from the surnames used by the Normans at their first coming into England, when they diffused the custom of taking their lands for surnames more universally, as is observed by Dugdale in the family of Berkley; and the present French King's Surname de Bourbon, is taken from a town and castle of Bourbonnois in France. The surname of Nassau is taken from a city and country of Wateravia in Germany; and the surnames of Spinola and D'Est are taken from Lordships and cities in Italy, and that the famous old Roman surname of Cæsar, Balbus, Calvus, Ænobarbus, Naso, &c. were taken from accidental notes, is obvious to every one: whence it is plain that Surname was not originally the same with Sirname, i. e. the name of the Sire or Progenitor; but Surname is nomen supra nomen additum; and tho', according to modern custom, Sirname and Surname be the same, yet anciently it was not so; for tho' every Sirname was a Surname, it is evident, from the foregoing observations, that every Surname was not a Sirname, *i. e.* Nomen patris additum proprio.

Celestial Phenomena *for August* 1805.

Thursday, August 1st.

THE Planet Mercury will be in conjunction with *Regulus*, or *α Leonis*, a star of the first magnitude, situated in the Lion's heart, in longitude $4^s..27^0..7'..54''$, and latitude $27'..27''$ North. The latitude of Mercury being $1^0..10'..38''$ North, the distance of their centers at the time of conjunction will be $43'..11''$, and the planet will pass to the North of the star.

Conjunction of Mercury and Venus.

The Planet Mercury and Venus will be in conjunction on the morning of August 1st, Mercury being placed about 21 minutes to the south of Venus. In the evening after sunset they may be seen with the aid of a telescope, though their distance will then be considerable.

Friday, August 2d.

The first and third satellites of Jupiter will be in conjunction on the right hand of his disc: the fourth is situated on the same side at a greater distance, and the second on the other side of the planet.

Tuesday, August 6th.

The Moon will eclipse λ *Sagittarii*, a star of the fourth magnitude, situated in longitude $9^s..3^0..36'..37''$, and latitude $2^0..5'..31''$ South. The star will immerge behind the dark limb of the Moon at $12\frac{1}{2}$ minutes after 7 o'clock in the evening, at which time it is placed $1\frac{1}{2}$ minutes to the south of her center. After continuing eclipsed for the space of $1^h..22\frac{1}{2}'$, the star will emerge from behind the enlightened limb of the Moon at $35\frac{1}{2}$ minutes after 8 o'clock in the evening.

About

About the middle of this occultation, the enlightened is to the obscure part of the Moon's disc as 10.58 to 1.42; her horizontal parallax will be 54'..14", her horizontal semidiameter 14'. 47", and the time of her southing 9h..2' in the evening.

On the same day the Planet CERES is situated in 5h..33'52" of right ascension, and 21°..19' of North declination; and *Pallas* in 3h..57'..56" of right ascension, and 3°..4' of south declination.

Tuesday, August 13th.

The Planet VENUS will be in conjunction with *χ Leonis*, a star of the 4.5 magnitude, situated under the Lion's belly, in longitude 5s..11°..49'..1". The latitude of Venus being 1°..23'..23" North, and that of *χ Leonis*, 1°..20'..53" North, the nearest approach of their centers will be 2'..30", and the planet will pass to the North of the star.

Friday, August 16th.

The planet VENUS will be in conjunction with *σ Leonis*, a star of the 4.5 magnitude, situated in longitude 5s..15°..59'..54", and latitude 1°..41'..50" North. The latitude of Venus being 1°..20'..13" North, the distance of their centers at the time of conjunction will be 21'..35", and Venus will pass to the south of the star.

Sunday, August 18th.

The right ascension of CERES is 5s..57°..24', and its declination 21°..53' North. The right ascension of PALLAS will be 4s..18°..22', and its declination 5°..23' South.

Monday, August 19th.

The Moon will eclipse the star marked 132 *Tauri*, situated in longitude 2s..24°..47'..27", and latitude 1°..7'..21" North. The occultation will commence at 5 minutes and 37 seconds after 12 o'clock in the evening, at which time the star is placed about 12 seconds south of the moon's center. After continuing eclipsed for the space of 50'..26" the star will emerge from behind the enlightened limb of the moon at 15 minutes and 11 seconds after 1 o'clock next morning.

Wednesday, August 21st.

The planet JUPITER will be in quadrature with the Sun, at 4 o'clock in the morning.

Thursday, August 22d.

The planet JUPITER will be in conjunction with *γ Librae*, a star of the 4th magnitude, situated in longitude 7s..27°..45'..54", and latitude 6'..53" North. The latitude of Jupiter being 26'..27" South, the nearest approach of their centers will be 33'..20", and the Planet will pass to the south of the star.

Friday, August 23d.

The sun will enter the sign Virgo, at 51 minutes after 3 oclock in the afternoon, and his longitude will be 5 signs.

On the same day the 2d satellite of Jupiter will emerge from behind his shadow at 7h..54'..58" evening.

On the same day the planet VENUS will be in conjunction with *β Virginis*, a star of the 3d magnitude, situated in longitude 5s..24°..23'..55', and latitude 41'..35" North. The latitude of Venus being 12'..29" North. The shortest distance of their centers will be 28'..6", and the planet will pass to the North of the Star.

Saturday, August 24th.

About a quarter past 8 o'clock in the evening the four satellites of Jupiter will be situated on the left hand of his disc, in the shape of *Rhombus*.

Sunday, August 25th.

The planet MERCURY will arrive at his greatest elongation from the Sun, and may be seen in the evening after sunset.

Tuesday, August 27th.

The *first* satellite of Jupiter will emerge from his shadow at 57 minutes and 40 seconds after 7 o'clock in the evening.

Wednesday,

Wednesday, August 28.

CONJUNCTION OF MARS AND THE GEORGIUM SIDUS,

The Planet Mars will be in conjunction with the Georgium Sidus in longitude $6^s..18^o..35'..16''$, the latitude of the Georgium Sidus being 33′ North, and that of Mars 4 minutes. The nearest distance of their centers will be 31 minutes, and Mars will pass to the South of the Georgium Sidus.

Wednesday, August 29th.

The planet Venus will be in conjunction with *ν Virginis*, a star of the 3d magnitude, situated in longitude $6^s..2^o..7'..25''$, and latitude $1^o..22'..24''$ North. The latitude of Venus being 58′.. 12″ North, the nearest approach of their centers will be 24′.. 12″, and the planet will pass to the south of the star.

Friday, August 30th.

The Planet CERES is situated in right ascension $6^s..15^o..28'$, and declination $22^o..13'$ North; and the right ascension of Pallas is $4^s..35^o..28'$, and its declination $7^o..47'$ South.

Murrayfield, ⎫
July 23. 1805. ⎭ *D. B*

Memoirs of the Progress of MANUFACTURES, CHEMISTRY, SCIENCE, *and the* FINE ARTS.

A New metal has been discovered in the cobalt ore of the Saxon mines, by Dr RICHTER of Berlin. Its properties are common to cobalt and nichel, though the metal differs from both. He has given it the name of *Niccolan.*

A simple plough ear, which offers the least possible resistance, has been invented by Mr Jefferson, President of the United States of America, An account of this invention will be found in the Philosophical Magazine. No. 85. p. 79.

A new mineral production, from Devonshire, called *Wavellite*, from its discoverer, Dr Wavell, or Hydrargillite, from its component parts, has been analysed by Mr H. Davy, and found to contain 70 parts of alumine, 1.4 of lime, and 26.2 of fluid, the loss being 2.4. Its specific gravity does not exceed 2.70, that of water being 1.00. Mr Davy considers this fossil as a chemical combination of about 30 parts of water and 70 of alumine, and observes, that there is no other aluminous stone which contains such a quantity of water.

A method of obviating the necessity of lifting ships has been invented by Mr ROBERT LIPPINGS, of Chatham yard. He was rewarded with the gold medal of the Society of Arts, in whose transactions for 1804 a description of the invention may be found. See also Nicholson's Journal, No. 43. p. 182.

The following method of gilding steel by immersion in a liquid has been published by Mr Stoddart, the inventor. To a saturated solution of gold in nitro-muriatic acid, add about three times the quantity of pure sulphuric aether, and agitate them together for a short time. The gold will soon be taken up by the aether in the form of a muriate or nitro-muriate of gold, leaving the remaining acid colourless at the bottom of the vessel. When this acid is removed, the instrument to be gilt being well polished, and clean, is to be immersed for an instant in the aetherial solution, and then is washed by agitation in clear water, for the purpose of getting rid of a small portion of acid necessarily taken up by the metal.

It has been stated in the Philosophical Magazine for the last month, and in several of the London newspapers, that from the *peculiar position* of the Sun and Moon on the 10th of August, a great increase of tide may be expected.—There is no peculiarity

culiarity in the position of these luminaries, and their relative situation is not favourable to the production of a great tide. The tide happening at the time of full moon, it cannot be produced by the joint action of the sun and moon; and the moon does not arrive at her perigee till the 21st of August. On the 24th of August 1803, when the writer of this article predicted a large tide, from the uncommon position of the sun and moon, the moon reached her perigee at the time of the new moon, and a variety of other circumstances conspired to raise the waters of the ocean; but almost none of these circumstances occur on the 10th of August. It appears from La Lande's history of Astronomy for 1803, that a large tide had been predicted on the 24th of March by some of the National Institute, and that the sea rose uncommonly high at Brest and other sea port towns in France.

Murrayfield, July 23. 1805. D. B.

Hints to Sportsmen.

Sir,

NOW, that the season of shooting is coming on, I beg leave to call the attention of your sporting readers to a subject, at once connected with the preservation of the game, and the cause of humanity.

What I allude to is the wounding of birds; which, it is well known, very often happens, when they are not hurt so as to be rendered incapable of flying, and in course are not got. In this case they must often be left to suffer a lingering and painful death. It were therefore much to be wished that some method of preventing this disagreeable circumstance, which so frequently occurs, could be devised. One simple method of doing so in a great measure, is never to fire but when the game is at a moderate distance, and not on any account when the birds are far off. Many no doubt pay attention to this point; but many more not considering that they are capable of feeling pain, entirely neglect it. Another method, in addition to the former, would be to cause the shot to be thrown closer. This might be effected by firing two barrels, pointed the same way, by one trigger. The shot would thus have double the ordinary closeness, and at a moderate distance would be pretty certain to kill. By these means, or some preferable method, we certainly ought to avoid wounding: for if we must destroy the inferior animals for sport, we ought at least to guard against every circumstance of cruelty.. Many indeed suppose that the birds when wounded, either soon die or soon recover. This, however, is not probable, nor is it really the case, for they are often killed when quite wasted with sickness and disease, owing to their wounds, as I have myself often seen; of course it must have taken some time to wear them out, for if they had lived but a short time after being wounded, they would have been but little exhausted. *

Life

* It may not be improper here to put sportsmen on their guard against an accident which might be attended with serious consequences. It is this: a portion of the wadding sometimes remains in the barrel after the piece is fired. If this happened to be on fire, and the gun were reloaded immediately, the charge, and most probably the whole contents of the flask would be set fire to. I have accordingly heard of the hand being lost by the explosion, and have often narrowly escaped it myself; which has made me adopt the practice of pouring the powder from the flask-head into the hand, and thence into the barrel. This, provided the gun be kept clear of the face, will prevent any accident.

Life of JOHN ELEVENTH EARL *of* MAR, *including Memoirs of the* UNION, *and of the* REBELLION *in* 1715.

PERSONAL worth is ultimately the foundation of all real eminence. Besides this there are, however, two circumstances by which men estimate the dignity of the peerage, viz, the time during which that honour has been enjoyed, and the cause for which it was conferred. On each of these accounts the Erskines of Mar are respectable, and need not shrink from a comparison with the most noble of the peers of Scotland. Such is the antiquity of the title, that no genealogist can with certainty trace its origin. The only probable account that has been given of its rise assigns it to no inglorious occasion. It is founded on a traditionary report, and confirmed by the family arms.

In the reign of Malcolm II. a Scotsman of high distinction having, in the battle of Murthill, killed with his own hand Enrique, one of the Danish Generals, cut off his head, and with the bloody dagger in his hand shewed it to the King, and in the Gaelic, exclaimed, "Eriskyne!) or, according to the modern orthography, *Ara-scion*, i. e. *on the dagger*; adding in the same language, "I intend to exceed what I have just now done." To perpetuate the memory of this exploit, and to encourage him in his heroic designs, the king imposed on him the surname of Erskyne, and designed him for his armorial bearing, a hand holding a dagger, with '*Te pense plus*' for a motto; which to this day continue the crest and motto of that ancient and noble family *.

A distinction thus bravely acquired was honourably maintained through many succeeding ages. Talents and virtue are not indeed transferable like a name or an estate. The Erskines of Mar, however, can display a long list of ancestors, whose services in the cabinet and field were eminent, and whose names are immortalized by the history of their country.

John, the subject of the following memoir, the eighteenth Lord Erskine, and the eleventh Earl of Mar, was the son of Charles Earl of Mar, and Lady Mary Maule, and born at Alloa, February 1675.

His father was, in 1680, appointed by Charles II. one of the lords of the privy council for Scotland. About the same time, at his own expence he raised and disciplined a regiment of foot for his Majesty's service. It has since been known by the name of the Scotch Fusileers, and is at present the 21st of the line. James II. continued him in the dignity of privy counsellor. But, disgusted with the measures which that monarch, towards the latter part of his reign, pursued, Mar withdrew from court, and had formed the resolution of retiring for the rest of his life to the continent when the news reached Scotland, of the arrival of the Prince of Orange †. He joined the convention of estates which met in consequence of that event. Although he reprobated the proceedings of King James, such was his veneration and regard for the representative of the ancient sovereigns of his country, the

* Douglas's Peerage, Mar.

† Douglas's Peerage, Mar.

the benefactors of his family, in whose cause his ancestors had often fought, that his principles for a time gave way to his affections: he startled at the thoughts of deposing that unhappy prince, and co-operated with his friends in support of his interest. At length, the sense of duty overcame the force of personal attachment; and he appeared openly in defence of that cause which his reason had all along approved *. But on the 23d of April 1689, before the revolution was completed, this nobleman, while in the flower of his age, died, leaving three sons all minors. Their education corresponded to their high birth; and its result was such as to gratify the most sanguine expectations of their friends, and to reflect honour on the integrity and abilities of those who conducted it. Their guardians, well affected to the revolution, were careful to instruct them in those principles by which their own conduct was regulated. This they found an easy task. The manly sentiments of civil and religious liberty are ever congenial to the generous mind; to these noble youths they were moreover endeared by the recollection of the example set by a father, not more distinguished for his splendid talents, than eminent for the love of his country.

The embarrassed state of his father's circumstances, induced by the exertions of his grandfather, in the service of Charles I. and his family, made the young Earl of Mar very prudently determine to apply himself to civil affairs †. As soon as he reached the years of maturity, Queen Anne, who saw with pleasure the early blossoms of his political genius, took him under her immediate protection. In 1702, soon after her accession to the throne, she appointed him one of her privy council for Scotland, gave him the command of a regiment of foot, and honoured him with a ribbon of the most noble order of St Andrew.

He contracted an early friendship with the Duke of Queensberry, one of the most powerful and able Scottish politicians of that age, which continued amidst all the mazes of their political engagements, and was terminated only by the death of the latter.—The commencement of Mar's parliamentary career was an act of kindness to that nobleman.

In 1703, an infamous wretch of the name of Fraser, who had been employed by the court of St Germains, offered to Queensberry, to make important discoveries of the state of the Pretender's affairs in Scotland. The conduct of his Grace upon this occasion had created very general dissatisfaction. The cavaliers, and several respectable noblemen, whom Fraser had criminated as partizans of the exiled Prince, were provoked that they should be denounced to the Queen on evidence that was concealed both from them and the public. Many men, of the best principles, blamed the Duke for giving so much countenance as he had done, to the assertions of an informer of such a detestable character. And as in every state there are always a number lying on the watch to seize the opportunity favourable to their ambition, so also at that time there were not a few who joined eagerly in the popular clamour, in the expectation of promoting their own aggrandisement by the ruin of the minister. So great was the general dislike to Queensberry, that the English ministers were afraid to entrust him with the management of the

* Balcarras's Memoirs, p. 72, 73.

† Lockhart's Memoirs 140.

the Queen's affairs in the approaching session of Parliament. He was therefore, notwithstanding his former important and dangerous services, for the present set aside by the court, and the power lodged with the leaders of a numerous faction, which pretending to be independent alike of the court and the country party, and able to confer the superiority on either of them to which it chose to incline, had obtained the name of the flying squadron. The parliament met on the 6th of July 1704 *. The Duke of Queensberry did not appear in it during the whole of the session. His friends, however, indignant at the late unworthy treatment which he had received from the English ministers, rallied around the Earl of Mar, and entered the lists of opposition. The efforts of the new courtiers were baffled in every instance; and upon the conclusion of the session, which had only served to expose their own weakness and to exalt their rivals, they were dismissed, and Queensberry and his friends restored. Queensberry resumed the management of affairs under the title of Lord Privy Seal, and the Duke of Argyle held the office of his Majesty's Commissioner †.

A new session of the Scotch parliament was opened on the 28th of June 1705. In a few days after, the Duke of Argyle read her Majesty's letter, in which she recommended to the States, the settlement of the crown on a protestant successor and an act for a treaty of union with England. She had enjoined her ministers to begin with the former, and they were of themselves sufficiently disposed to give it the preference. In the preceding session, the weak and irresolute ministers had suffered a bill to be extorted from them, known by the name of the *Act of Security*. This famous act, by one clause, provided that, in case of the Queen's dying without issue, a parliament should immediately meet and declare the successor to the crown, different from the person possessing the throne of England, unless before that period a settlement should be made in parliament of the rights and liberties of the nation independent of English councils: and by another clause, they were empowered to arm and train the subjects so as to put them in a posture of defence ‡.

By this act, the two kingdoms were virtually separated for ever. The attainment of it was justly, to the country party, an occasion of high exultation; to the agents of the court it was a subject of mortification and uneasiness. In the present parliament the ministers were determined to exert their whole strength to obviate the pernicious consequences by which it would be followed. For this purpose, they were desirous to begin with the settlement of the succession, in the hope of introducing into the bill such propositions as would provide an effectual antidote to the evils apprehended from the act of security. To pave the way for this important object, various regulations were proposed for limiting the power of the successor, extending the trade, and securing the future independence of Scotland. In the midst of the debates which these topics brought on, Mar moved §, That the House should immediately enter upon the consideration of the connections of the nation with England, and of the means for accomplishing the union of the two kingdoms. From his youth, he appears to have been impressed with the advantages resulting to the British isles from a perpetual junction of their legi-

* Tindal, VI. 12. † Burnet, V. 270. ‡ Burnet, V. 228.
§ Lockhart, 144. 150. 152. Tindal, VI. 174.

legislative powers and internal resources. Although the consideration of his motion was for some time postponed, every person must be struck on remarking how seasonably it was made. Had a treaty of union succeeded, the necessity for a separate act to settle the succession would have been superseded. The Jacobites, who formed a powerful party, had few motives to object to a treaty of union, whilst every consideration of honour and of interest concurred to fix them in opposition to any measure that might, in the most remote degree, retard the advancement of the Pretender. Nor was Mar ignorant, if the business of the succession had been adjusted to the desire of the parliament of England, that the ministers there would not have found themselves under the same necessity to urge the treaty, nor disposed to accede to the same equitable terms, as they did, when it came to be implicated with the settlement of the crown upon a protestant successor.

As few members were disposed to enter into the immediate discussion of the motion, his Lordship withdrew it for the present; resolving to take the first favourable opportunity to bring it forward a second time. On the 20th of July, however, he presented to the House one draught of an act for a treaty of union with England; another was offered by the Marquis of Lothian, and both were ordered to be printed. In the mean time the House went into the consideration of other business. An act was passed for establishing a commercial treaty with England; another for fixing the limitations to be imposed upon the successor to the crown; a third provided the appointment of ambassadors to support the dignity, and to take care of the interests of Scotland in foreign Courts; and a fourth secured the calling of triennial parliaments. A month had been spent in debates upon these bills, when the Earl of Mar again moved that they should take into consideration an act for a treaty of union with England. To the no small surprise of the ministers, the motion was adopted, and the draught of the bill for this purpose, which his Lordship had presented in the beginning of the session, was called for and read. It was of a similar nature with an act for the same object which had been lately made in England. It restrained the commissioners who were to treat of the union, from altering the religious establishments in either kingdom; but enjoined them to procure the same civil privileges for the subjects of the two states.

The English had empowered the Queen to appoint the commissioners for that country. In the draught presented by Mar there was a blank left for the power of the nomination. To obtain the nomination of the commissioners was a point for which her Majesty, as it appears from her instructions to the Duke of Argyle *, was particularly anxious. Considering, however, the temper of the House at that time, Mar omitted this proposition, being justly apprehensive, that if he had mentioned it in his draught, it might have occasioned the loss of the bill. Several spirited debates took place upon the general objects of the act. Great opposition was made, in particular to the proposal for entrusting the nomination of the commissioners to the Queen; and the ministers had begun to despair of accomplishing that object, when, to their no small satisfaction, it was proposed from a quarter from whence it could have been least expected. On the 1st of Sept. after the vote had been called upon the question in which they had that day been engaged, a number of members

* Quoted from the original, in the paper office, London, by Sommerville, in his history of Queen Anne, 201, note.

bers left the House, thinking that, as it was late, no more business would be done that night. The Duke of Hamilton, than whom there had not appeared one more determined to oppose the court at every step, to the astonishment of his friends, 14 or 15 of whom ran out of the House in rage and despair, moved, That the nomination of the commissioners should be left wholly with the Queen *.

This disingenious conduct of the Duke of Hamilton, was ascribed to the arts of the Earl of Mar. "His Grace had of late," says Lockhart †, "been frequently seen in the society of that nobleman, whom he expected to have gained from Queensberry; but who had the address to carry the duke away from his own party."

Of Mar's influence over his Grace we shall meet with more instances than one. Upon the present occasion the vanity of Hamilton was flattered by the expectation of being named one of the commissioners; an honour which Mar and Argyle undertook to secure for him. This favour was, however, denied them; and Argyle nobly refused to have his name inserted in that list of commissioners, from which that of the man to whom he had given his promise was thus excluded ‡.

To be continued.

Farther particulars of the LIFE *of* JAMES HOGG, *the* ETTRICK *Shepherd.*

To the Editor,

SIR,

IN compliance with the wishes of your correspondent, who signs himself *A Constant Reader*, I send you the following *short Biographical Sketch of the Life of James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd.*

He was born in the parish of Ettrick, and County of Selkirk, in the latter end of 1772; being the second son of Robert Hogg and Margaret Laidlaw, both natives of that parish. When but seven years of age, he was engaged by a farmer in the neighbourhood to serve as a cowherd. His whole stock of learning at that time consisted in having been taught to read in the Proverbs of Solomon, and Shorter Catechism, by Mr Beattie, the parish schoolmaster. Next year he was put four months to a private school, kept by a young lad called William Ker, who was teaching a neighbouring farmer's children. Here he learned to write, and here his education was *compleated!* His constant employment for some years was herding cows, the lowest, and I believe the worst trade in several respects, in this part of the country. At the age of fourteen, finding himself in possession of five or six shillings, over and above what was necessary for covering his nakedness, he purchased an old violin, and assiduously applied himself to that branch of music. But having little or no leisure in the day-time, and in the night being obliged to sleep in a stable, or byre, and destitute of the means for procuring light, he was much more obliged to the ear than the eye for any advances he made, in what was at this time his favourite amusement. It will readily be perceived, that in such a situation he could make no very rapid advances in music, however high an opinion he might have of his own abilities. But while his self-taught ear was no doubt listening with pleasure to his supposed melodious notes, that they have at the same time produced sensations of a very different nature on others, the following anecdote will bear testimony:—His master coming home at a late hour one evening,

* Tindal, VI. 196. † Memoirs, 141. ‡ Idem.

evening, and thinking all the servants were gone to rest, resolved to put his horse into the stable himself, but upon opening the stable door, he was saluted with a voice which to his astonished ears was so unharmonious, that he run into the house with the greatest precipitation, crying that he believed the devil was in the stable; and was with considerable difficulty convinced of his mistake by some of his family better acquainted with our musician's inclination and abilities than he was. James was very often changing places; I have heard him say, that at fifteen years of age he had served ten or a dozen masters; yet none of these ever refused to recommend him to another, and he never complained of having received bad usage from any, save a shepherd of the name of Grieve. He now went to serve with Mr Laidlaw, Elibank; and here from kind usage, and more agreeable employment, he used to say that he found his situation much better than it had hitherto been. After this he was entrusted with the charge of a hirsel by the above above gentleman's father, the late Mr Laidlaw, Willinslee, with whom he served two years. Hitherto he had read little, except on his Bible, with which by this time he was well acquainted; and he had got nearly the whole of the psalms of David by heart. But he had made still less progress in writing, for being obliged to write a letter to his elder brother William, he had so far forgot the way, that he actually was under the necessity of printing some of the letters as he saw them in the beginning of the Catechism.

This circumstance, although it may appear a little trifling, is yet a striking proof of the strength of his genius. Who could have thought, that one who, at the age of eighteen, had read little else than his bible, and could scarcely write a legible line with the pen, would with no other help, than a few books, and no more leisure than what in the ordinary course of things falls to the lot of servants, have attained to considerable celebrity as an author before he reached his thirtieth year? I may certainly be allowed to make the remark, that since some of his pieces have arrived at an excellence seldom surpassed, what might have been expected from him had a liberal education been added to his other rare accomplishments?—In 1790, he came to Mr Laidlaw, Blackhouse, and served with, him as a shepherd for ten years. It was by the attention of this gentleman, and his family, that he came to be first taken notice of, and as far as prudence would permit they have always shewn themselves his most zealous patrons, and they indeed have the merit of rescuing from obscurity one who seems fitted by nature for shining in a quite different sphere of life. Having here access to a considerable selection of books, he began now to read with eagerness and attention; and his mind seems to have been rapidly improving, for in 1793 he began to write no very despicable poetry. The first piece which he might have been said to have finished was intitled "*An address to the Duke of Buccleugh, in behalf of myself and other poor folk*:" but as I can rarely repeat any of his pieces, and as I have scarcely any copies of them in my possession, I can for the most part only mention them, without giving extracts. This year he also wrote a song, called "*This is the way the world goes on*," and "*Willie and Geordie*," which was published with some of his other poems in 1801.—He wrote "*Glengyle* and *The happy swains*," in 1794. These were in part founded on some stories told him by an old woman of the name of Cameron, who had been interested in the rebellion of 1745; the

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former of these is already before the public, and this last being of considerable length, shows that he now wrote with facility, for it filled about 150 pages: and that even at this early period his imagination was tolerably fertile, and his talent for versification by no means small. This year, he had the satisfaction of seeing, for the first time, one of his pieces appear in print. It was called *the mistakes of a night*, and was published in the Scots Magazine. In 1795, he was summoned to Selkirk for a witness against one of his acquaintances for fishing in close time, and being persuaded by several of his companions, interested in that business, that it was both sinful to swear, and base, and shameful to betray his acquaintance, he either evaded or refused to give direct answers to the questions put to him for some time; at length seeing there was no alternative, he reluctantly complied, but at the same time told his persecutors, that he would soon find a way to expose their ignorance and sacrilegious conduct to the world; and accordingly he immediately set about writing his *Scots Gentleman*, a comedy, in five acts, one of which was entirely occupied with the examination of the fishers. This piece, though it no doubt has its faults, yet in general is not destitute of merit; the last mentioned part in particular is so replete with blunt but natural answers, that it never fails to excite the most lively burst of laughter, when read to an Ettrick audience.

I thought, Mr Editor, to have finished this hasty sketch, but I see its length will be improper. If you think this worthy of a place in your valuable miscellany, you shall soon hear from me again. In my next I shall make extracts from some of his pieces not yet published; and also give some account of his *Journey through the Highlands*, and the *Mountain Bard*; two publications of Mr Hogg's nearly ready for the press. I am, Sir,

Yours, &c.

Banks of Ettrick, June 8. 1805. } *Z.*

On the Effects *produced on* Society *by the successful cultivation of* Science.

To the Editor.

SIR,

IN two former essays I have made some observations on the pleasures arising to man from the powers of imagination and intellect. Allow me now to consider briefly the effects which the successful cultivation of Science has in modern times produced on the opinions and situation of the world.

Under this head, the first article which solicits our regard, is that banishment of superstition which philosophy has accomplished, and that intolerable burden of which it has for ever relieved the human mind, by effectually expelling the demons of witchcraft and the spectres of magic. It deserves attention, that poetry and the fine arts seem to have no remarkable tendency to produce these happy effects; and that the former, by inflaming the imagination and rousing the passions, may sometimes even thicken the veil which other causes had spread over the minds of men. Such were unquestionably the consequences that resulted from the poetry of the ancients. Superstition and poetry flourished together; and it was only a few enlightened Philosophers who had acuteness to detect the errors, or boldness to ridicule the ceremonies of a religion which was professed both by their ancestors and their cotemporaries, which was enforced by all

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the terrors that a gloomy fanaticism could invent, and recommended by all the arts which an interested priesthood could devise. The great body both of the Greeks and Romans was sunk in the grossest delusion and ignorance; and the eye of the modern inquirer, in attempting to penetrate the gloomy abyss, is fain to rest upon a few beams with which the light of nature has faintly variegated the melancholy prospect. For many ages, even after the commencement of the Christian æra, the clouds of superstition hovered over our western hemisphere; nor were they completely dispelled, till the Sun of knowledge had nearly arrived at meridian splendour. Fortunately however, upon a retrospective view we find that mankind have long enjoyed the honourable condition so ably described by the poet:

In the deep windings of the grove no more
The hag obscene or grisly phantom dwell,
Nor in the fall of mountain stream, or roar
Of winds, is heard the angry spirit's yell.
No wizard mutters the tremendous spell,
Nor sinks convulsive in prophetick swoon,
Nor bids the noise of drums or trumpets swell
To ease of fancied pangs the labouring moon,
Or chase the shade that blots the blazing orb of noon. BEATTIE.

As the vulgar have hitherto been excluded from the pursuits of science, and these studies are of such a nature as to render it highly improbable that they will ever be accessible to that class of the community, we are naturally anxious to enquire by what means the successful prosecution of them has been able so completely to relieve from the bounds of superstition every class of men between the cottage and the throne; conferring in this respect, equal benefits on the exalted and the low, on the illiterate and the learned. This can be accounted for only from the natural influence of the higher orders of the community upon the lower; and the difference which mankind instinctively pay to superior skill and intelligence. When the vulgar saw persons who were accused of witchcraft publickly tried, and even executed for their supposed crimes, it was impossible for them to avoid adopting notions which were entertained by the most enlightened men of the nation, and enforced by the authority of government itself. As soon, however, as the opinions which dictated these absurd and sanguinary proceedings fell into contempt, and the proceedings themselves into consequent disuse; the prejudices which they had fostered in the minds of the common people immediately began to lose ground, and at last entirely disappeared.

The general diffusion of literature must likewise be allowed to have contributed indirectly to the attainment of the same end. Besides, that by opening the minds and multiplying the ideas of the vulgar, it has a natural tendency to point out to them the absurdity of those superstitious notions which they had formerly entertained; by providing them with perpetual amusement during the hours of relaxation from bodily labour, it prevents them from brooding over those hideous spectres of imagination, to which they were formerly in a manner under the necessity of resorting. For the human mind must have something of this kind on which to rest; and, if neither engrossed by the pursuits of science, occupied by the enjoyments of literature, nor elevatd by the truths of religion, must dwell upon the forms which busy imagination presents, and by which that power often imparts pain than pleasure to

all,

all, over whose minds it has acquired an undue ascendency. Gross ignorance and barbarism will ever be attended by gloomy superstition, and absurd ideas of supernatural agency; and when placed in this unfortunate situation, the shepherd of Hindustan, and the peasant of Lapland, will derive amusement and torment from similar sources. The latter will betake himself to his coarse spun tales of ghosts, witches, and demons; while the former will have recourse to his more elegant, though equally extravagant fictions of fairies, monsters, genii, and talismans.

Such are a few of the advantages that have resulted to the world, from the progressive advancement of science. But let us now reverse the medal, and take a view of the inconveniences with which, in some quarters, it has unfortunately been attended. Here a scene presents itself at which humanity shudders, and of an aspect so hideous, as sometimes to have provoked the assertion, that the benefits which science has conferred upon mankind are scarcely sufficient to counterbalance the miseries into which it has contributed to plunge them. The propagation in a neighbouring country of a sceptical philosophy, which not only levelled its engines at the venerable fabric of Christianity, but by bringing into disrepute all those principles of conduct which mankind had hitherto been accustomed to revere, burst asunder the very bonds of society, had unquestionably a considerable share in the production of those political disorders, which have deluged with blood the fairest portion of the habitable globe. Of the men who were most active in disseminating these doctrines, although a few were distinguished by transcendent talents, yet by far the greater number, instead of being entitled to the honourable appellation of Philosophers, merited an epithet worse than any which the vocabulary of our language affords. Scarce any of them were actuated by worthier motives than the promulgation of their own fame, or the advancement of their own interested views, nor did they listen to the admonitions

——— "of aught that wakes
"The conscious bosom with a patriot's flame."

Their doctrines, besides originating in false and degrading notions of human nature, as well as of the attributes of the Deity, and the designs of Providence, could not fail to be as erroneous in themselves, as in their application to practice they were subversive of human happiness. It must be a matter of pleasing reflection, and of honest exultation to every Briton, who has his country's welfare at heart, that this happy island, amid all the revolutions both of the political and the literary world, has been able to preserve itself in a great measure uncontaminated by the pollution of scepticism, and uninfected by the contagion of those dreadful convulsions which have agitated the rest of Europe.

"A little knowledge, says Lord Bacon, makes men atheists; but a more thorough acquaintance with the sciences brings them back again to religion." Now, as in respect of progressive improvement there is an unquestionable analogy between individuals and nations, we may confidently expect, that the species will, at corresponding intervals of time, undergo the same changes which individuals are known to experience. The science most closely connected with the above disorders being yet, confessedly, but little advanced beyond the period of infancy, we may reasonably presume, that its approximation to ultimate perfection will be productive of the happiest effects.—In the science which explains the phenomena of external perception the paradoxes of Berkley, of Des Cartes,

Cartes, and of Hume, were long assented to without hesitation, and commanded the admiration of the learned, no less than the astonishment of the vulgar; till, at last, the celebrated Reid undertook the cause of reason and nature, and vindicating the appointments of Providence from the cavils of designing sceptics, overturned the conclusions of that dangerous system. In the same manner, a superficial knowledge of the first-mentioned science has given encouragement to infidelity and scepticism; but a more thorough acquaintance with the subjects of which it treats, will, it is to be hoped, restore truth to her native honours, re-instate our holy religion on the throne of Europe, and in process of time extend the dominion of both over every part of the known world. In our moments of enthusiasm we cannot help anticipating this glorious æra, and looking forward with impatience to that blissful period, in which the genius of moral and political science, having arrived at ultimate maturity, shall set free the human race from the shackles of ignorance, superstition, and error.

Having in the course of this essay had frequent occasion to remark the very striking analogy which subsists between the steps by which the progressive improvement of individuals and of nations is conducted, it may not be improper to conclude, with pushing this analogy to its utmost limits and stating the conjectures which the investigation affords, with respect to the future prospects of man, and the pleasures which cultivated minds are henceforth destined to enjoy. The gratifications of sense, as before observed, seem to be unworthy the notice of a rational being; their duration is so limited and their objects so gross, as to render them degrading to all, in whose eyes they form an object of greater importance, than the imperious calls of unperverted nature demand, and the sober deductions of unbiassed reason approve. The pleasures of Imagination are infinitely superior; yet it is certain, that even these, in most cases, lose their relish; and that however keenly sought after, however rapturously enjoyed during the season of youth, they at last give place to the pursuits of science and the pleasures of intellect. The same steps may be traced in the progress of nations. Poetry has perhaps experienced a gradual decline from the time of Milton; nor is it to be expected that any succeeding author will attain, either the excellence or the celebrity of that inimitable poet. The pleasures of Imagination have already to the public taste lost many of the charms which they originally possessed; they are now scarcely experienced, but during the orisons of the youthful bard; and whenever in any case they transgress the limits of a harmless amusement, they are reckoned sure indications of a romantic temper and a nice sensibility, which must disqualify the unfortunate possessor for the business of life. But the pleasures of intellect are subject to none of these inconveniences. They rather fit than disqualify for the ordinary business of the world; and by an irrevocable decree of nature, must continue to increase both in number, duration, and intensity. In this point of view, the Sciences from the cultivation of which they arise, form a striking and sublime subject of contemplation. They may be considered as at once the field in which the mental excellence of individuals is displayed; the standard by which the intellectual importance of nations is determined; and, in fine, the index of that constant improvement of the human mind, upon the susceptibility of which is founded, perhaps, the strongest argument for its immortal duration.

Hill-Street, Edinburgh,
16th March 1804. S. M.

On the HYBERNATION *of* ANIMALS.

(*Concluded from p.* 437.)

FROM the consideration of the state of torpidity occurring during the winter season, and that it begins when the cold weather commences, and ends when the heat of spring calls nature into action, almost all philosophers have been of opinion that *cold* is the immediate cause of this torpid state. This conjecture is supported by several circumstances, viz. almost all these animals can be rendered torpid by cold artificially applied, or recovered from their natural torpidity by an artificial heat. The circumstances attending these experiments are extremely curious. Thus the hamster, when passing from a torpid to an active state, first loses the rigidity of his members, and then makes profound respirations, but at long intervals. His legs begin to move, he opens his mouth and utters rattling and disagreeable sounds. After continuing this operation for some time, he opens his eyes and endeavours to raise himself on his legs; all these movements are still unsteady and reeling like those of a man in a state of intoxication. But he reiterates his efforts, till he acquire the faculty of his legs. He remains fixed in that attitude for some time, as if to reconnoitre, and rest himself after his fatigue. His passage from a torpid to an active state is more or less quick, according to the temperature. It is probable that this change is produced imperceptibly when the animal remains in his hole, and that he feels none of those inconveniences which arise from a forced and sudden reviviscence.

All these torpid animals can be kept active during winter by supplying them with food and a proper degree of heat.

But though cold certainly in no inconsiderable degree promotes this torpid state, yet it cannot be supposed to be the sole cause.—As the temperature of the abodes of several animals which pass the winter in this state seldom varies, and then but to a very small degree, it being nearly the same both summer and winter, it is difficult to conceive, how they recover their active state at the approach of summer, unless by a law of their nature which human industry will hardly discover. Other circumstances are also necessary besides a cold temperature. Thus the hamster does not become torpid, though exposed to a cold sufficient for freezing water, unless excluded from the action of the atmosphere. When shut up in a cage filled with earth and straw, and exposed in this situation to a freezing cold, he does not become torpid. When the cage is sunk four or five feet under ground, and free access to the external air prevented, in eight or ten days he becomes as torpid as if he had been in his own burrow. If the cage be brought above ground, in two or three hours he recovers; and will resume his torpid state when again sunk under ground. This experiment may be repeated several times at proper intervals, either in the day time or during the night, the light having no apparent influence. What influence the air has in this case, or why it does not produce the same effects on all other torpid animals, it is impossible to determine in our present state of knowledge.

Another circumstance that ought to be enumerated among the causes of torpidity, and one which, though it may not be an immediate cause, yet is certainly a remote one, acting in no inconsiderable degree, is want

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of food. Those animals that are supported by the summer fruits, could not, without an alteration of their nature, find subsistence during the winter; neither could those animals whose food consists chiefly of the winged insects which swarm only during the warm months, survive that rigorous season. Without such a constitution of their frame, multitudes would be annihilated, and disorder and ruin would prevail. Such being the present state of our knowledge on this subject, it appears difficult to draw any general conclusion. Though we can in some measure perceive the cause, and estimate the beneficial consequences of such a constitution of things, we are under the necessity of making a stand, and of confessing our inability to account for many circumstances in the present order of nature.

Edinburgh,
March 12th 1805. } *J. F.*

On the QUALIFICATIONS *of* TEACHERS.

To the Editor.

SIR,

THE propagation of knowledge and civilization among the inhabitants of a country, is certainly one of the chief sources of their happiness. That this may be successfully promoted, proper persons only should be employed in the education of youth.

It is much to be regretted that even in this highly civilized country, great ignorance prevails among many of the lower classes of inhabitants. This is perhaps to be attributed in no small degree to the incapacity of teachers; because it is too common a practice for those who find themselves in reduced circumstances to betake themselves to teaching, however unqualified they may be for such a duty. I have even heard of several who were employed in instructing youth, who were themselves unable to teach orthography. Persons of this description are too often to be found, who by the lowness of their terms of teaching, allure the lower ranks of people to intrust them with the education of the children; and it is much to be regretted, that they too frequently meet with encouragement. I have likewise heard of persons pretending to teach writing and accompts, who were in every respect unqualified for their employment. To this cause may be attributed perhaps the great deficiency of many of the lower ranks in these necessary qualifications; and as a proof of what I assert, let any one examine the bills of the generality of tradesmen, as written by themselves. The case, however, is still worse, for many of them are obliged to employ a stranger to draw out their accompts for them, and it not unfrequently happens, that the person thus employed is not much superior to his employer.

It is likewise to be regretted that even teachers, who are established by law, are often not so well qualified for their office as they ought to be. Those in particular who are employed in teaching the learned languages are sometimes not so well acquainted even with the mere elements, as they ought to be; or at least do not think them of sufficient importance to be particularly insisted upon. It is owing to this that many young men who attend the more advanced Greek classes in our universities are not sufficiently acquainted with the elements of the Greek tongue, and it is not therefore to be wondered at if they make small progress.

The elements of language may, with

with the utmost propriety, be compared to the foundation of a building. It bears, indeed, very little proportion to the superb structure; but it is impossible that the edifice can be lasting, which is built upon a slender foundation. But inattention to the elements of the learned languages is not the only fault of teachers.—Many of them seem to think even English Grammar of little consequence, and imagine that if their pupils have acquired the art of writing in smooth language, that this is sufficient, even although they are unacquainted with the rules which they blindly follow.

From this then it appears that it is the part of a proper teacher to be fully acquainted with the elements of those arts or sciences which he professes to teach. But this is by no means all that is requisite to a teacher. A teacher who wishes to be successful must endeavour to suit himself to the genius of his pupils, and be able to deliver his instructions in such a manner as to be easily comprehended by them. In my opinion too, the most acute are not always the most successful teachers. Persons who easily comprehend things, however difficult, are apt to imagine that others can comprehend them as easily; and it is for this reason that those who are not endowed by nature with as quick parts derive no benefit from their instructions; and from this it would appear, that acquired knowledge, namely that which is obtained by means of deep study and application, is far more useful to a teacher, because, knowing himself the difficulties which he had to encounter, he will be more indulgent to the capacities of others; and it has been frequently found, that those who have at first appeared to be incapable of learning, have risen to eminence afterwards by the proper conduct of their teachers.

Before concluding what I have to say on this subject, I will mention a few thoughts which occurred to me concerning the comparative advantages of public and private teaching.

In general, I agree with Goldsmith, that public teaching is preferable to private; but at the same time the latter is not without its advantages. There are some pupils of such capacities, that they would derive little advantage from the instructions of a public teacher; because that which is comprehended by others is not understood, or at least but imperfectly, by them. It is doubtless owing to this cause that many come from a public school as ignorant as when they went to it. And indeed a public teacher would not be doing his duty to the rest of his pupils, if he retarded their progress on account of a few individuals: it would therefore appear that it would be for the advantage of the latter, if they had the assistance of a private teacher; and even, perhaps, in their situation, a private mode of education altogether would be preferable to a public.

I may likewise add, that even in the case of a quick capacity, a private mode of instruction may be often preferable to a public, because the latter would necessarily retard the progress of a person of such a capacity, in conforming to that of those whose abilities are inferior to his own.

F.

Biographical Account of Dr Paley.

THIS distinguished literary character was born at Peterborough in 1743. His father, who held a small living near that place, soon afterwards removed to Giggleswick in Yorkshire, where he was appointed to be master of a grammar school, and continued to act in that capacity until his death, which happened in the year 1799. Dr Paley was educated under

under his father's care, until he became a student of Christ College, Cambridge, in 1759. The first opportunities he enjoyed in the university of displaying his talents, brought him into considerable notice. About the middle of their third years, the senior sophs (as they are called) dispute in the public schools on questions of natural and moral philosophy. In these exercises Dr Paley was distinguished for his extraordinary quickness and sagacity, and whenever he was expected to dispute, the schools were crowded with his admirers. In the earnestness and intensity of thought he was sometimes led to dispose himself into unusual attitudes; and a drawing by Bunbury, who was a contemporary, is still remembered at Cambridge, in which one of these is happily described, and in which Dr Watson, the present bishop of Llandaff, who then presided in the school, forms another very prominent figure. In 1763 he took the degree of batchelor of arts, and in the previous examination had the honour of appearing the first man of his year. His studies now being completed, and no other engagement offering, he went to be assistant in the school at Greenwich. In that situation he remained nearly three years, and then, upon being elected fellow of Christ College, returned to a residence in the university. His election into a fellowship of the college was very soon followed by an appointment to be one of the tutors of it. Though the duties and usefulness of the tutor of a college are in the present state of the university almost imaginary, and the progress of the young student depends upon his own industry or on private assistance, this appointment was of very considerable importance even in its literary consequences. Dr Paley did not content himself with repeating over every year the traditional learning of the college, but, endeavoured to convert the opportunities that were afforded to him into means of extending his reputation. His lectures on moral and political philosophy and on the Greek Testament, contained the outlines of the works by which he has so much benefited the world, and his old pupils preserve in their note-books some of the arguments and illustrations which have rendered them so celebrated and so useful.

He had the happiness of acting with a brother tutor, who was one of the ablest and most intimate of his friends, Dr John Law, the present bishop of Elphin, son of Dr Edmund Law, the late bishop of Carlisle. The talents and exertions of two such men of course rendered the college extremely popular; but the flourishing state to which the society attained while they were tutors, unequalled, perhaps, in the history of the university, was not entirely owing to the reputation they conferred upon it. Dr Shepherd, the late Plumian professor, shared with them the profits of the tuition, which he very essentially contributed to enlarge; for, though without literature and literary talents, by extensive connections among the great, by his plausibility and activity, he made known the merits of his colleagues, and brought about them a crowd of pupils which they themselves could perhaps never have assembled.

During his residence at Cambridge, Dr Paley was intimately acquainted with almost every man who was at that time celebrated in the university. The friendship that subsisted between him and Dr John Law has already been mentioned. Through him he became known to Dr Edmund Law, who was master of Peterhouse, and continued to reside almost wholly at Cambridge, after he was created bishop of Carlisle in 1769. This connection had a most important influence on Dr Paley's life, for he owed to it an establishment in the church which induced him

him to abandon all the advantages of his academical situation, and directly led to those great preferments he enjoyed in the latter years of his life. Dr Waring, the celebrated mathematician, and Dr John Jebb, well known both by his talents and his violence in religious and political controversy, were amongst his most particular friends. The Bishop of Carlisle was always considered as very deficient in orthodoxy, and Dr Jebb was the most notorious innovator, both in creeds and government, that disturbed the age in which he acted. The strict union and confidence in which Dr Paley lived with them, rendered his opinions suspected, and prepared many to discover dangerous tendencies in his moral and political speculations when he had acquired reputation as a writer. Because he was a liberal thinker, they pronounced him a latitudinarian; forgetting, or not being able to see, that a philosopher, who undertakes to instruct mankind, would be indelibly disgraced by sanctioning prejudices with his approbation, however useful they may be deemed, and however professional it may have been to support them. After his return to the university he continued to live in it about ten years. During this time he was rather a hard worker than a hard student. To his engagements as a public tutor, he added others still more numerous, as a private one, and by these united labours was in the receipt of a very considerable income. This is perhaps the only useful way of spending the university life. What is called its leisure, is the absence of all exertion. He who does not work for money, works for nothing else; for the mere love of reputation is quickly obliged to yield to the drowsy examples by which he is surrounded. Nothing more than the general outlines of his great performances were produced while he resided at Cambridge, nor had he then conceived the design of publishing at all; but what splendid or useful undertakings have been accomplished by men oppressed under the disadvantages of such a situation? He did not, as has most frequently been the case, lose the power of accomplishing them. At no time of his life was Dr Paley a hard student according to the common acceptation of the word, which is used rather to describe one who reads, than one who thinks much. His works do not display any very profound or extensive acquaintance with books: they are valued, not for discussing and deciding upon the opinions of learned men, but for original and enlightened reflections on the transactions of human life, such as may be supposed to have passed before him, or to have come to his knowledge without any laborious inquiry.

In 1776 Dr Paley left college and married. He had at first a small benefice in Cumberland, then the living of Appleby in Westmoreland, worth about 300l. a year; and in a short time he was promoted to a prebendal stall in the cathedral of Carlisle, together with the living of Dolston, a pleasant village situated in the neighbourhood of that city, and between it and Rosecastle, the seat of the Bishop. In 1782 on the resignation of Dr John Law who was created an Irish Bishop, he was made archdeacon of the diocese, and not long afterwards succeeded Dr Burn, the author of the "Justice of the Peace," &c. in the chancellorship. All these preferments were bestowed on him either by the Bishop of Carlisle or by the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church, in which Dr John Law, who was a prebend, had the leading influence. Men of genius have not often experienced such bountiful patronage from the friends whom their talents have procured them. It was while his residence was divided between Carlisle and Dalston, that Dr Paley undertook

to

to write his first and most celebrated work, "The Elements of Moral and Political Philosophy." It would however perhaps never have been produced by a just confidence in his own talents, if that had not been aided by the instigations of Dr John Law; who having, while they were connected together at college, enjoyed frequent opportunities of looking into his lectures, had read them with the admiration they deserved, and had early conceived an idea that they might be expanded into a most useful treatise by the great abilities of the author. This he had often suggested and often urged him to carry it into execution; but Dr Paley always objected the little attention that was paid by the public to the most eminent writers on those subjects, and after his marriage thought it his duty not to print a book that would not be bought. A living therefore becoming vacant, Dr Law gave it to him on receiving a promise that he would consider it as a compensation for the hazard of printing, and immediately set about preparing his work for the press. The living was doubtless intended to be freely given to him, but his friend might justly think it no injurious departure from that intention, to attach a condition to the gift which was so likely to increase its value. In 1785 "The Elements of Moral and Political Philosophy" appeared. The public did not hesitate long about the reception of it. It was read with universal admiration, and editions were multiplied with a rapidity entirely unexpected by Dr Paley. It is dedicated to the Bishop of Carlisle, in an address which may be safely preferred to any complimentary composition in the English language. The venerable age of that distinguished prelate, his great services to mankind, performed in a life devoted to the investigation of moral and religious truth, and the signal and numerous obligations conferred by him upon the author, gave a peculiar propriety to the dedication, and furnished such a variety as cannot often be found of noble and interesting topics. It is unnecessary to add how they are treated: the address exhibits one of the greatest literary opportunities the most happily employed. It is upon this work that the reputation of Dr Paley is principally founded, though he has exerted the whole force of his mind in many others; and its merit is sufficient to establish the most illustrious name. It displays a sagacity, a comprehension and powers of communication and instruction which were never before so happily united. That indeed which distinguishes Dr Paley from all other writers, is the art he possessed of familiarizing knowledge. He has the solidity of a philosopher without his solemnity and reserve; he has disencumbered truth of its scholastic trappings, and accommodated it to the commonest understandings.

The political writings of Dr Paley have been studied and admired by the most illustrious statesmen of the present times. It would be useless to enumerate the praises with which they have been honoured; but the last, and perhaps the most enviable that were bestowed on them, were connected with circumstances so peculiar as to be deserving of mention. In the debate on the Catholic Question twelve days before his death, Mr Fox in the House of Commons read two passages from his work which contained the leading ideas of the celebrated speech delivered on that occasion. Both of these Mr Fox prefaced with very high compliments, and when speaking of the first said, that the author, *though living*, ought not to be defrauded of his due praise, and that he therefore would not conceal his name. This expression was imperfectly understood by most of the reporters, who, in their accounts of the debate, represented Mr Fox as describing him to be *not living*,

ining, and spread about the kingdom false intelligence that he was dead, just when he was labouring under the illness which was the cause of his death. His friends had scarcely enjoyed the pleasure of contradicting it, when they heard another report which could not be doubted of. The illness was violent, and continued three weeks; Dr Paley therefore probably never felt the satisfaction which the honours paid to him on that night must have communicated, had they been made known to him. For what writer, however distinguished his talents, and however exalted his reputation, could be insensible to its having been pronounced by such an eulogist as Mr Fox, on such an occasion, and in such an assembly, "that no man who valued genius, no man who valued learning, no man who valued moderation, could hear his opinions without deference and respect!"

Dr Paley's next publication was of the "Horæ Paulinæ." This is not the most popular of his works, though it perhaps is that which is most admired by the judicious readers for the originality of the design and the vigour of the execution. It is an exposition and consideration of the evidences of the truth of the Christian religion, which may be derived from the conversion and ministry of St Paul. Not long after this work had made its appearance (in 1789) Dr James Yorke, the present Bishop of Ely, offered him the mastership of Jesus College, Cambridge, of which he has the disposal in right of his fee. This was a singular instance of honourable and disinterested patronage. His lordship had never seen Dr Paley, he had no knowledge of his friends, he was influenced solely and entirely by the reputation of his talents, and by a wish to render them serviceable in a high academical situation. His preferments in the north of England, and the engagements they imposed upon him, induced him to decline the offer after a very long hesitation, which, he has been heard to say, would probably have terminated otherwise, if he had not accidentally overlooked a small field belonging to the master of Jesus, and he expressed his gratitude to the Bishop in a dedication of the "Evidences of Christianity." The "Evidences of Christianity" was published in 1794. This is one of Dr Paley's most elaborate and successful performances. Containing a general view of the evidences of our religion, it is better adapted to the wants of the common reader than an argument, however masterly, which is confined to a single subject. It is distinguished in an eminent degree, by that happy combination of sagacity, force, and perspicuity, which appears in all his writings. The publication of the "Evidences of Christianity" seems to have roused those who had the disposal of the great preferments of the church, into some notice of Dr Paley; for, excepting Dr Edward Law, the late Bishop of Carlisle, Dr Vernon, the present Bishop, who had given him a living before it took place, and the Bishop of Ely, whose intentions in his favour have been mentioned with due praise, no one of the episcopal bench had hitherto shewn any sensibility of his merit. The Bishop of Lincoln set an example, and offered him the subdeanry of Lincoln, but with a condition that he should vacate his stall in the cathedral of Carlisle, and procure the Bishop the liberty of naming his successor, with which Dr Vernon enabled him to comply. Soon afterwards the Bishop of Durham promised the presentation to the valuable living of Bishop-Wearmouth, in the county of Durham, if he should be allowed to present to two other livings then held by Dr Paley, and on that occasion Dr Vernon and, the Dean and Chapter,

ter of Carlisle, who were the patrons, very readily transferred their rights to his Lordship. What he owed to the Bishops of Lincoln and Durham, was the difference between what he received, and what they required the power of disposing of: and although that difference was considerable, the fact is deserving of mention; because it would be injustice to Dr E Law, Dr Yorke, Dr Vernon, and the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle, who were the * only disinterested patrons of Dr Paley, to allow others to partake of that honour, who did not make the necessary sacrifices to deserve it. After Dr Paley had become sub-dean of Lincoln and rector of Bishop Wearmouth, his residence was divided between these two places, his summers being spent at the latter, and his winters at the former. He now undertook and proceeded slowly with his last work the "Natural Theology," which was not published until the end of the year 1802. He professes to have chosen this subject, because, with those he had already treated of, it formed a system which was complete, though its parts had been produced in an inadverted order. In his Natural Theology, Horæ Paulinæ, and Evidences of Christianity, he proved the truth of religion, natural and revealed; and in his Moral and Political Philosophy taught the duties which result from and are sanctioned by the proof. He had undoubtedly another reason for the choice of this subject, that it was eminently adapted to his talents. To reason perspicuously and illustrate happily, were the powers by which he was most distinguished, and what other subject offered such admirable materials to exercise them? He has traced and shewn the marks of wisdom and design in various parts of the creation, but has dwelt principally on those which may be discovered in the constitution of the human body. The book contains almost a complete treatise of anatomy, which, by the observations he has interspersed, and by the excellence of his descriptions, he has contrived to render interesting even to those who read without any previous knowledge of the science. To be secure of immortality, an author must be recommended either by striking excellencies of language or of sentiment, or by an happy arrangement of the parts of his subject, which renders them necessary to each other and incapable of separation. Valuable matter cannot alone preserve the name of the author, for of that he may be plundered by the writers of a succeeding age, who being able to consult its taste, will necessarily be more popular than an ancient whose productions have not some intrinsic superiority. Dr Paley is not remarkable for elegant periods or splendid sentiments. He seems to have been less ambitious of pleasing the ear than of informing the understanding; for if we except the dedication of the "Moral and Political Philosophy," some chapters in the same work, (particularly that "On reverencing the Deity,") and the conclusion of the "Natural Theology," which contain some of the most elegant and dignified passages to be found in the language, the general characteristic of his writings is plainness and simplicity. But this is the genuine diductic style, and he has imparted to it all those numerous graces of which it is capable. It will be universally allowed, that no author ever wrote so pleasingly on the subjects he has treated of. The force and terseness of his expressions is not less admirable than the strength of his

* The Bishop of London gave him a prebend of St Paul's, which was of very small value.

his conceptions, and there is both in his language and his ideas a peculiarity of manner, stamped by the vigor and independence of his mind, which cannot be borrowed, and which will therefore perpetuate his reputation. He has merit to deserve readers, and allurements to attract them; and will preserve a high rank among the writers of his country, who can command the attention of posterity. Dr Paley was twice married, and has left eight children by his first wife, four sons and four daughters. In private life he had nothing of the philosopher. He entered into little amusements with a degree of ardour, which, when contrasted with the superiority of his mind, had a pleasing effect, and constituted a very amiable trait of his character. He was fond of company, which he had extraordinary powers of entertaining; nor was he at any time more happy, than when communicating the pleasure he could give by exerting his unrivalled talents of wit and humour. No man was ever more beloved by his particular friends, or returned their affection with greater sincerity and ardour. That such a man and such a writer should not have been promoted to the Bench of Bishops cannot be esteemed creditable to the times in which we live. It is generally understood that Mr Pitt recommended him to his Majesty some years ago for a vacant bishopric, and that an opposition was made from a very high quarter of the church, which rendered the recommendation ineffectual. All those great services which demanded a large debt of gratitude both from his profession and from mankind, were not, it seems, thought sufficient to atone for having advanced some opinions, of which the tendency was, at the worst only doubtful, and which those who condemned the author, could not pehaps have proved to be worthy of reprobation.

Letters *to Mr* Mackenzie, *concerning the Authenticity of* Ossian's Poems.

1. *From Doctor* Hugh Blair, *Minister in* Edinburgh, *20th December* 1797.

My Dear Sir,

As you desired to receive from me a particular account of the circumstances relating to the first discovery and publication of the poems of Ossian, in order to be communicated to the Highland Society, I shall endeavour, as far as my memory serves at this distance of time, to recollect the circumstances of that transaction in which I had a principal hand.

About the year 1759, Mr John Home, being occasionally at Moffat, became for the first time acquainted with Mr James Macpherson, whom he met there, and who I think was at that time a tutor in the family of Mr Graham of Balgowan. In conversation with him, Mr Home having learned that he was possessed of some pieces of the oldest Highland poetry in the original, requested of him to show him a translation of one or two of those pieces, as a specimen. Two of these, which were afterwards published among the Fragments, were accordingly given to Mr Home, who admired them greatly, and at some distance of time showed them to me as valuable curiosities.

I being as much struck as Mr Home with the high spirit of poetry which breathed in them, presently made enquiry where Mr Macpherson was to be found; and having sent for him to come to me, had much conversation with him on the subject. When I learned that, besides the few pieces of that poetry which he had in his possession,

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greater and more considerable poems of the same strain were to be found in the Highlands, and were well known to the natives there, I urged him to translate the other pieces which he had, and bring them to me; promising that I should (take) care to circulate and bring them out to the public, by whom they well deserved to be known. He was extremely reluctant and averse to comply with my request, saying, that no translation of his could do justice to the spirit and force of the original; and that, besides injuring them by translation, he apprehended they would be very ill relished by the public, as so very different from the strain of modern ideas, and of modern, connected, and polished poetry. It was not till after much and repeated importunity on my part, and representing to him the injustice he would do to his native country by keeping concealed those hidden treasures, which, I assured him, if brought forth, would serve to enrich the whole learned world, that I at length prevailed on him to translate, and bring to me, the several poetical pieces which he had in his possession. Them I published in 1760, under the title of *Fragments of Ancient Poetry, collected in the Highlands of Scotland*, and wrote the Preface which is prefixed to them, in consequence of the conversations I had held with Mr Macpherson.

The *Fragments*, when published, drew much attention; and excited, among all persons of taste and letters, an earnest desire to recover, if possible, all those considerable remains of Gaelic poetry which were said still to exist in the Highlands. When Mr Macpherson was spoken to on the subject, and urged by several persons to undertake the search he showed extreme unwillingness to engage in it; representing both his diffidence of success and of public approbation, and the difficulty and expensiveness of such a search as was requisite through the remote Highlands. At length, to encourage him to undertake it, a meeting was brought together, at a dinner, to which Mr Macpherson was invited, and which I had a chief hand in convocating, of many of the first persons of rank and taste in Edinburgh. The late Patrick Lord Elibank took a great lead at that meeting, together with Dr Robertson, Mr John Home, Sir Adam Fergusson, and many others, whom I have now forgotten, who were all very zealous for forwarding the discovery proposed; and after much conversation with Mr Macpherson, it was agreed that he should disengage himself from all other employment, and set out without delay upon his poetical mission throughout the Highlands; and as his circumstances did not admit of his engaging in this at his own expence, that the whole expence he might undergo was to be defrayed by a collection raised from this meeting, with the aid of such other friends as we might chuse to apply to for that purpose; and we, in effect, engaged for his future success. Mr Robert Chalmers, if I remember right, was the person who undertook to collect the money, and to act as our treasurer. I remember well, that when the company were about to break up, and I was going away, Mr Macpherson followed me to the door, and told me, that from the spirit of that meeting, he now for the first time entertained the hope that the undertaking to which I had so often prompted him would be attended with success; that hitherto he had imagined they were merely romantic ideas which I held out to him, but he now saw them likely to be realized, and should endeavour to acquit himself so as to give satisfaction to all his friends.

Accordingly, he soon after set out on his mission through the Highlands; and during the time he was

was employed in it, he wrote to me, and others of his friends, informing us what success he met with, in collecting from many different and remote parts all the remains he could find of ancient Gaelic poetry, either in writing or by oral tradition. When he returned to Edinburgh in winter, laden with his poetical treasures, he took lodgings in a house immediately below where I then lived, at the head of Blackfriar's Wynd, and busied himself in translating from the Gaelic into English. I saw him very frequently: he gave me accounts from time to time how he proceeded, and used frequently at dinner to read or repeat to me parts of what he had that day translated. Being myself entirely ignorant of the Gaelic language, I never examined or looked into his papers; but some gentlemen who knew that language, particularly Professor Adam Fergusson, told me that they did look into his papers, and saw some which appeared to them to be old manuscripts; and that, in comparing his version with the original, they found it exact and faithful, in any parts which they read.

After finishing his translation, he went to London and published it; and of his success there we all know. We all know likewise the doubts and scepticism concerning the genuineness of his work, which arose in England soon after the publication of it, and after my Dissertation upon it was also given to the world. These doubts his temper led him to disdain; perhaps to disdain too much. So far, however, he endeavoured to give satisfaction to the public, that for some months he left all the originals of his translation open to inspection and examination, in Becket the Bookseller's shop, and intimated, by advertisement in the Newspapers, that he had done so. But when, after their being left there for a considerable time, he found that no one person had ever called to look at them, his disdain of public censure became still stronger. I urged him to write to the Highlands for authentic testimonies from some of those gentlemen from whom he received his materials. He utterly rejected this proposal, as implying a public distrust of his veracity; but at the same time consented to my making some inquiries of this nature, which he thought might come more suitably from me than from himself. Accordingly, from my zeal to throw every light upon the subject, I did write to a number of gentlemen in the Highlands, many of them of the most respectable rank and character, requesting information of what they knew respecting the originals of those poems of which Mr Macpherson had published a translation. The result of their testimony I gave in a printed Appendix to my Dissertation on the Poetry of Ossian; furnishing, I think, strong and irrefragable evidence in favour of the authenticity of the poems now given to the world as genuine productions of ancient Higland bards.

For my own part, from my perfect knowledge of all the circumstances of their discovery and translation, it was impossible for me to entertain any doubt on the subject of their authenticity. Of all the men I ever knew, Mr Macpherson was the most unlikely and unfit to contrive and carry on such an imposture, as some people in England ascribed to him. He had none of the versatility, the art and dissimulation, which such a character and such an undertaking would have required. He was proud, high-spirited, and disdainful; irritable to a degree, when his honour and veracity were impeached; not very apt, on any occasion, to listen to advice: and when unjust censures were thrown out against him, obstinate in his purpose of disregarding and contemning them, without the least con-

concern of giving any satisfaction to those who opposed or cavilled at him.

Scepticism has indeed been entertained by many, how far his work, supposing it to be no imposture on the whole, could be relied upon as an accurate and faithful translation of his Gaelic originals. That in some of the longer works, he may have combined and brought together some pieces which he found scattered and broken, and that, in comparing the different copies which he frequently found of the same poem, either in manuscript or by rehearsal, he selected from them all such as he thought the best readings, I make no doubt, nor did he himself seem to disavow it. I also think it probable that he may have left out some rudeness and extravagancies which he might occasionally find in the old Gaelic songs. But after all the enquiries I have been at pains to make, I can find no ground to suspect that his deviations from the original text were at all considerable, or his interpolations any more than what were simply necessary to connect together pieces of one whole which he found disjointed: That his work, as it stands, exhibits a genuine authentic view of ancient Gaelic poetry, I am as firmly persuaded as I can be of any thing. It will, however, be a great satisfaction to the learned world, if that publication shall be completed, which Mr Macpherson had begun, of the whole Gaelic originals in their native state on one page, and a literal Latin translation on the opposite page. The idea which he once entertained, and of which he showed me a specimen, of printing the Gaelic in Greek characters, (to avoid the disputes about Gaelic orthography,) I indeed strongly reprobated, as what would carry to the world a strange affected appearance, and prevent the originals from being legible by any but those who were accustomed to read Greek characters.

I have thus, my dear Sir, given you as full an account as I could of all that I remember concerning the discovery and publication of the poems of Ossian. I shall be happy if it give any satisfaction to that very respectable association of gentlemen to whom you wish it to be communicated, and to which I have myself the honour of belonging, in the station of an Honorary Member. I have perhaps been minute and tedious in my narration of particulars, but as I am now among the oldest persons alive who had any hand in that discovery and publication, I imagined that even some of the small circumstances I have mentioned, may be considered as of some weight. I confess I cannot avoid considering the discovery of the works of Ossian as an important æra in the annals of taste and literature; and the share which I have had, in contributing towards it, as a part of my life, by which I have deserved well both of this age and posterity. I have the honour to be, with much esteem and respect,

My Dear Sir,
Your most obedient and
faithful humble servant,
HUGH BLAIR.

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2. *From* Dr Adam Fergusson, *dated Hallyards* near *Peebles*, 26th *March* 1798.

MY DEAR SIR,

I have, within these few days, been honoured with a circular letter from the Committee of the Highland Society, with Queries relating to the poems of Ossian.

In answer to the first query, the Committee will please to know, that about the year 1740, I heard John Fleming, a taylor, who in the manner of the country, worked with his journeymen at my father's house, repeat, in a kind of chiming measure, heroic

heroic strains relating to an arrival or landing of an host and a subsequent battle, with a single combat of two chiefs. This I took down in writing, and kept for some time; but was not in possession of when Mr Macpherson's publications appeared. I had no doubt, however, in recognizing the same passage in the arrival of Swaran, and the single combat with Cuchullin, in Macpherson's translation of Fingal.

The few words I can recal, are, 1st, in relation to the hosts engaged:

"Iomma colan, iomma skia, iomma tria, is lurigh ghoribh.

And in relation to the chiefs who grappled, and in whose struggle—

Bha cloghin agus talamh trom moscle fo bhonn an cos.

The Committee will be so good as excuse my spelling, and guess at the words as they best can. As John Fleming was then an oldish man, he is probably long since dead.

As to the second query—the Committee will please to know that I have, at different times, heard other scraps or fragments repeated; but the principal use I made of them was, to tell my friend and companion at College, Mr John Home, that there were such relicks of ancient poetry in the Highlands, and which led him to the inquiries which produced Mr Macpherson's communications.

The fragments I afterwards saw in Mr Macpherson's hands, by no means appeared of recent writing: the paper was much stained with smoke, and daubed with Scots snuff.

To the third and forth queries I can say nothing, as I am not now in the neighbourhood to which they refer.

To the fifth, please to know that I have, very early in my life, and of course very long, heard of Fingal and his race of heroes, and of poetry on their subject, to be found some where in the highlands. But as to my qualification to give evidence in this matter, the Committee will please to know, that the place of my nativity in Athole, is barely within the limits at which Gaelic begins to be the vulgar tongue, and where the mythology and tradition of the highlands were likely to be more faint than in the interior parts. I am sensible that mere opinion must go for little in the midst of such evidence as the Committee are in search of. I cannot, however, entirely suppress my own, in addressing the Committee of a society of which I have the honour to be a member, though prevented by my infirmities from taking any active part in the meritorious pursuits in which they are engaged. In the communications which Mr Macpherson at any time made to me, I was far from apprehending any imposture; but when the poems of Fingal and Temora appeared, I was inclined to think some pains must have been bestowed, and even liberties taken, in piecing together what was found in separate or broken fragments, with defects attending all such traditionary strains. What the collector had to do, or actually did, of this sort, it is impossible to know, if he himself has kept silence on the matter. May we not, without attempting to compare the subjects together, recollect a similar tradition relating to the scattered rhapsodies of Homer himself? and as the collector had left no intimation of the pains or liberties he took, we embrace Homer, as we may now do Ossian, as the sole author of strains which bear his name. When I consider the late fashion of the times, respecting the contents of a language which is now thought so interesting, I am not surprised that the gleanings of Mr Macpherson has left so little vestige behind. It was a language spoken in the cottage, but not in the parlour, or at the table of any gentleman. Its greatest elegancies were to be learned from herdsmen or deer-stealers. It was connec-

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ted with disaffection, and proscribed by government. Schools were erected to supplant it, by teaching a different language. There were no books in it, but the manuals of religion, and these in so aukward and clumsy a spelling that few could read them. The fashionable world in the neighbourhood, as usual, derided the tone and accent of Highlanders, believing their own to be models of elegance and harmony. It was more genteel to be ignorant than knowing of what such a language contained; and it required all the genius, learning, and courage of James Macpherson, to perceive and affirm that the ancient strains of Gaelic poetry might compare with those of other nations more celebrated. If it should still remain a question with many whether he collected or composed these strains, I shall not be surprized; for I believe, that what he got in writing was unknown to those who gave it, and the merit of what was repeated scarcely felt. And, in short, that he himself at times was not averse to be thought the author of what became so much celebrated and admired throughout Europe.

In writing so much, and so little to the purpose of the Committee's letter, I trust to your usual favour and good nature in helping me to the proper excuses; and am, with the most sincere and perfect regard,

My Dear Sir,

Your most obedient and most humble servant,

ADAM FERGUSSON.

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3. From the Rev. Dr *Carlyle*, to *Wm. M'Donald, Esq.* Secretary to the Highland Society, dated *Musselburgh, 9th Jan.* 1802.

DEAR SIR,

An accident has brought to my remembrance an engagement I made to you many months ago, which I shall now endeavour to fulfil. The subject may not be important, but the age of the witness admonishes him to give his evidence without loss of time.

On the 2d day of October 1759, (I happen to know the date exactly,) I came from the neighbourhood of Dumfries to Moffat in the morning, and finding John Home, the author of Douglass, there, I resolved to stay all day with him. In the course of our conversation, he told me that he had at last found what he had been long wishing for, a person who could make him acquainted with ancient Highland poetry, of which he had heard so much. This was James Macpherson, who was then tutor to Mr Graham, of Balgowan, whom he had, with much solicitation and difficulty, prevailed with to translate some specimens of that poetry which he had by heart, but which he said he could not do justice to in an English translation. Mr Home had been highly delighted with them; and when he showed them to me, I was perfectly astonished at the poetical genius displayed in them. We agreed that it was a precious discovery, and that as soon as possible it should be published to the world. Mr Home carried the manuscript with him soon after to Edinburgh; and having shown it to Dr Blair, and other good judges, they were so much pleased that they enouraged Mr Macpherson to publish them without delay, which he did early in the year 1760, with the title of *Fragments of Ancient Poetry collected in the Highlands.*

In a preface prefixed to this publication, Macpherson announced that there was a great deal of poetry of the same kind still to be found in the Highlands and Islands; and, in particular, that there was one work, of considerable length, which deserved to be stiled an Heroic Poem, which might be recovered and translated,

lated, if encouragement was given to such an undertaking. A subscription was immediately set about in the Parliament-House, and a sum sufficient to make such an important search was soon collected. Mr Macpherson made two journies through the Highlands, on one of which Mr Home accompanied him, and the result was, the publication at London, first of Fingal, and then of Temora.

As, before this accidental meeting with Mr Home, Mr Macpherson had no idea of collecting and translating the works of Ossian, the fact remained on my mind as a strong ground-work for the evidence of the authenticity of Ossian, when both the internal and external evidence was so ably scrutinized by the late Dr Blair. Upon this ground, I remain fully convinced that Macpherson did not, and could not, with all his ability, which was great, fabricate the poems; though I am ready to admit, that, after collecting all the scattered fragments, he tied them together in form of heroic poems, as Homer is said to have done when he collected the songs of the bards of Greece.

Macpherson however had laid himself too much open to the critics by attempting, in his Dissertations on Fingal, to unite two things that must ever remain separate, viz. poetical fiction, and historical truth, which I observe has opened a late violent attack on him, by a writer of history, which I have little doubt will prove as ineffectual to overthrow the authenticity of Ossian, as any of the former attacks.

I have only to add, that, during my intimacy with Macpherson for two winters in London, in 1769 and 70, when I saw him daily, and lived in intimacy with him for four months in each of those seasons, I never was able to discover, in his most unguarded moments, that he was any other than the collector and translator of the works of Ossian, or assumed any other merit than might be derived from thence. But I have heard him express the greatest contempt and disdain for those who thought him the fabricator of them. If there was any person who asserted that Macpherson had owned it to himself, even that would not shake my faith, for I knew him to be of a temper, when he was teased and fretted, to carry his indignation that far. This is all I have to say on the subject. If you think it of importance to establish your proof, you will communicate it to the Society; if not, you will be so good as commit it to the flames. I have the honour to be,

Dear Sir,

With respect, yours, &c.

ALEX. CARLYLE.

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4. *Note from* Mr Home.

In the summer of the year 1758 or 1759, Mr Home met Mr James Macpherson and his pupil (Graham of Balgowan) at Moffat. Some years before he saw Mr Macpherson, Professor Fergusson, who understood Gaelic, had told Mr Home that there were, in the Highlands, some remains of ancient poetry in the Gaelic language, and mentioned one poem which he had heard repeated, and thought very beautiful. Conversing with Mr Macpherson, Mr Home found that he was an exceeding good classical scholar; and was not a little pleased that he had met with one who was a native of the remote Highlands, and likely to give him some information concerning the ancient poetry of his country. Accordingly, when Mr Macpherson was questioned on that subject, he said that he had in his possession several pieces of ancient poetry. When Mr Home desired to see them, Mr Macpherson asked if he understood the Gaelic? "Not one word." "Then, how can I show you them?" "Very easily," said

said Mr Home; "translate one of the poems which you think a good one, and I imagine that I shall be able to form some opinion of the genius and character of the Gaelic poetry." Mr Macpherson declined the task, saying, that his translation would give a very imperfect idea of the original. Mr Home, with some difficulty, persuaded him to try, and in a day or two he brought him the poem on the death of Oscar; with which Mr Home was so much pleased, that in a few days two or three more were brought him, which Mr Home carried to Edinburgh, and shewed them to Dr Blair, Dr Fergusson, Dr Robertson, and Lord Elibank, who were no less pleased with them than he had been. In the course of the year, Mr Home carried the translations which Mr Macpherson had given him to London, where they were equally admired.

If Mr Home had been possessed of the second sight, and could have foreseen that the authenticity of the poems of Ossian would have ever been called in question, he might certainly have preserved a more distinct and accurate account of the manner in which they were brought to light. It is perhaps unnecessary to mention a circumstance which is probably known to many gentlemen of the Highland Society. Mr Home, in travelling through the Highlands, has met with several common people who repeated to him many hundred lines of the rhymes, as they called them. Mr Home having usually with him one or more who understood the Gaelic language, made the rhymes be repeated again, which the person who understood both languages translated, so as to leave no room to doubt that the tales and songs, sung by the boatmen and herds in the Highlands, are the poems of Ossian.

Account of the most flourishing Period of the Arts in ITALY, *with Anecdotes of* LIONARDO DA VINCI, RAPHAEL, *and* MICHAEL ANGELO.

From Roscoe's History of Leo the Tenth.

THE most illustrious period of the arts, is that which commences with the return of Michael Angelo from Rome to Florence, about the 1500, and terminates with the death of Leo X. in 1521, or rather with that of Raffaello, in the preceding year. Within this period almost all the great works in painting, in sculpture, and in architecture, which have been the admiration of future times, were produced. Under the successive but uninterrupted patronage of Julius II. and Leo X. the talents of all the great artists then living were united in one simultaneous effort; and their rival productions may be considered as a joint tribute to the munificence of their patrons and the glory of the age. A short time prior to the expulsion of Piero de Medici from Florence, in the year 1494, Michael Agnolo had quitted his native place, from an apprehension of the disturbances which he saw were likely to ensue. After a short and unprofitable visit to Venice, he took up his residence at Bologna, where he gave some specimens of his talents, not only as an artist, but as a polite scholar, and his host Aldovrandi was delighted with his recitation of the works of Dante, Petrarca, Boccaccio, and other Tuscan writers. On the establishment of the government under Pietro Soderini, Michael Agnolo returned to Florence, where he executed for Lorenzo di Pier Francesco de Medici, a statue, in marble, of St John, which has unfortunately eluded the researches of his admirers. About the

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same time he also completed, in marble, a figure of Cupid, sleeping, which, at the suggestion of the same Lorenzo, he is said to have placed some time in the ground, for the purpose of giving it the appearance of ancient sculpture. It was afterwards sold, as a real monument of antiquity, to the Cardinal Raffaelle Piario, who having discovered the deception, and being insensible of its intrinsic merit, returned it on the hands of the artist. Notwithstanding this impeachment of the taste of the Cardinal, he soon afterwards invited Michelangolo to Rome, where he remained about the space of a year, but without being employed by the Cardinal in any undertaking worthy of his talents. He did not, however, quit the city without giving splendid proofs of his genius; among which, his figures, in marble, of Cupid and of Bacchus, executed for Jacopo Galli, a Roman gentleman, and his astonishing production of the Madonna and dead Christ, completed at the instance of the Cardinal of Rohan, are the most distinguished.

It was not, however, until the return of Michelagnolo to Florence, about the close of the century, that he may be said to have started in the career of his glory, to which he was incited by a spirit of emulation, and a fortunate concurrence of circumstances. On the ruin of Francesco Sforza, and the capture of Milan by the French, in the year 1500, the celebrated *Lionardo da Vince* quitted that city, where he left many noble monuments of his genius, and repairing to Florence, arrived there about the same time that Michelagnolo returned from Rome. The rising reputation of Michelagnola was contrasted with the Veteran glory of Lionardo. They each felt the excellencies of the other; and they each aspired to rival them. By this collision the spark was produced, which was shortly to illuminate Italy. The first contest between these illustrious artists was favourable to the credit of Michelagnolo. A large block of marble, to which Simone da Fiesole, a Florentine sculptor, had unsuccessfully attempted to give the resemblance of a human figure of gigantic size, had remained neglected upwards of a hundred years, and was supposed to be irremediably deformed.

The magistrates of Florence were desirous that this opprobrium of the art should be converted to the ornament of the city; for which purpose they applied to some of the most eminent professors of the time, and among the rest to the Lionardo da Vinci and Michelagnolo.

Lionardo, who had excelled in the productions of the pencil rather than of the chissel, hesitated to undertake the task, alledging that the work could not be completed without supplying the defects with additional pieces of marble. Michelagnolo alone engaged to form it into a statue of one entire piece; and under his hands this shapeless block became the wonderful colossal figure of David, which was afterwards placed by order of the magistrates before the gates of the Palace of Justice. With such accuracy had he estimated the dimensions of this celebrated statue, that in several parts of the figure he has left untouched the ruder labour of his predecessor, upon which he could not employ his chissel without injury to its proportions.

The spirit of patronage which at this time, actuated the Florentine government, soon afforded these great artists another opportunity of exerting their rival talents, in which Lionardo might justly have flattered himself with a fairer prospect of success.

The magistrates having resolved to decorate the Council hall of Florence, with a picturesque representation

tion of some of the battles in which the republic had been successfully engaged, intrusted to Lionardo and Michelagnolo, in detached portions, the execution of this extensive work. The subject proposed was the wars of Pisa, in the result of which the Florentines obtained the final dominion of that place. The cartoons, or designs for this purpose, were immediately commenced. The preparations made by each of the artists, and the length of time employed, as well in intense meditation, as in cautious execution, sufficiently demonstrated the importance which they attached to the result. From variety of talent, or by mutual agreement, they each, however, chose a different track.

Lionardo undertook to represent a combat of horsemen, which he introduced as a part of the history of Nicolo Peccinino, a commander for the Duke of Milan. In this piece he concentrated all the result of his experience, and all the powers of his mind. In the varied forms, and contorted attitudes of the combatants, he has displayed his thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the human body. In their features he has characterized, in the most expressive manner, the sedateness of steady courage, the vindictive malevolence of revenge, the mingled impressions of hope and of fear, the exultations of triumphant murder, and the despairing gasp of inevitable death. The horses mingle in the combat, with a ferocity equal to that of their riders, and the whole was executed with such skill, that in the essential points of conception, of composition, and of outline, his production has, perhaps, seldom been equalled, and certainly never excelled. Michelagnolo chose a different path. Devoted solely to the study of the human figure, he disdained to lavish any portion of his powers on the inferior representations of animal life. He therefore selected a moment in which he supposed a body of Florentine soldiers, bathing in the Arno, to have been unexpectedly called into action by the signal of battle. To have chosen a subject more favourable to the display of his powers, consistently with the task committed to him, was perhaps impossible. The clothed, the half-clothed, and the naked, are mingled in one tumultuous group. A soldier just risen from the water starts in alarm, and turning towards the sound of the trumpet, expresses in his complicated action almost every variety incident to the human frame. Another, with the most vehement impatience, forces his dripping feet through his adhesive clothing. A third calls to his companion, whose arms only are seen grappling with the rocky sides of the river, which from this circumstance appears to flow in front, although beyond the limits of the picture. Whilst a fourth, almost prepared for action, in buckling round him his belt, promises the next moment to stoop for his sword and shield, which lie ready at his feet.

It would be as extravagant as unjust to the talents of Michelagnolo, to carry our admiration of this production so far as to suppose, with the sculptor Cellini, that he never afterwards attained to half the degree of excellence which he there displayed; but it may be asserted with confidence, that the great works which this fortunate spirit of emulation had produced, marked a new æra in the art, and that upon the study of these models, almost all the great painters, who shortly afterwards conferred such honour on their country, were principally formed.

On the elevation of Julius the second to the Pontificate, one of the first objects of his ambition was to have his memory immortalized by the labours of the greatest sculptor of his time. He therefore invited Michelagnolo to Rome, and engaged him by

by the most liberal offers, to form for him the design of a sepulchral monument. The great artist had now found a proper theatre for the display of his powers. His mind laboured with this favourite subject. For several months he is said to have brooded over it in silence, without even tracing an outline; but the meditations of such a mind are not destined to be fruitless, and the result of his deliberations appeared in a design, which far exceeded, in elegance, in grandeur, in exquisite ornament, and abundance of statues, every monument of ancient workmanship or imperial splendour. The magnanimous spirit of Julius the second, caught new fires from the productions of this wonderful man, and it was at this moment that he formed the resolution of rebuilding the church of St. Peter, in a manner worthy of receiving, and of displaying to advantage, so happy an effort of human powers. This task he intrusted to his favourite architect Bramante; and of the designs formed by him for this purpose, one was selected by the Pontiff, which in grandeur, variety, and extent, surpassed all that Rome had seen, even in the most splendid days of the republic.

The ancient cathedral was demolished with an almost indecent rapidity, insomuch, that many valuable remains of art, and representations and monuments of eminent men, were indiscriminately destroyed. In a short time the modern church of St Pietro began to rise from the ruins of the former pile, on a scale yet more extensive than it has since been found practicable to complete it. In the execution of this building, as well as in the design, Bramante gave proofs of the wonderful powers of his genius; but the brief limits of human life are not commensurate with such vast projects. Long after the death of both the architect and the pontiff, the church of St Pietro continued to employ the abilities of the first artists of the time; and by the immense expences which it occasioned to the Roman see, became the cause, or the pretext, of those exactions throughout christendom, which immediately led the way to that irreconcileable dissension which we have before had occasion to relate.

Having obtained the approbation of the pontiff to the design of his monument, Michelagnolo engaged in the execution of this immense work with all the ardour which was natural to him, and with all the expedition of which so laborious a performance would admit. The colossal figure of Moses, which yet occupies the centre of this astonishing piece of art, was soon completed, and several other statues destined to fill their proper stations in the monument, were either finished, or in a state of great forwardness. The slow progress of the hand of art was, however, ill calculated to correspond with the impatient temper and rapid ideas of the pontiff, who expected by striking the ground with his foot, to obtain the accomplishment of his wishes. As the labour continued, and the expence increased, the pontiff became dissatisfied, and at length appeared indifferent to the completion of the work. The demands of Michelagnolo for the charge of conveying the marble from the quarries of Carrara to Rome, were treated with neglect, and when he requested an interview, Julius refused to admit him into his presence. The artist did not long deliberate on the course of conduct which it became him to adopt. He requested the attendants of the Pope to inform his holiness, that whenever he chose to enquire for him, he might seek him elsewhere, and immediately taking his departure from Rome, he hastened to Poggibowzi within the territories of Florence. This decisive step equally surprised and chagrined the pontiff. Five successive

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couriers were dispatched from Rome to pacify the artist, and prevail upon him to return; but all they could obtain from him was only a short letter to the pope, in which he requested pardon for having so abruptly relinquished his labours, which he assured him he was only induced to do by being driven from his presence; a reward which his faithful services had not merited. Returning to Florence, Michelagnolo employed himself for three months, in finishing his design of the cartoons in the great hall of the city.

Whilst he was thus engaged, the pope dispatched to the Magistracy of the city, three successive briefs, in which he strenuously insisted on their sending Michelagnolo again to Rome. The violence and perseverance of the pontiff, whose character was well known, alarmed Michelagnolo, who began to entertain thoughts of quitting Italy and retreating to Constantinople; but at the entreaties of the Gonfalouiere Soderini, he at length consented to comply with the wishes of the pope, by returning once more to Rome. The remonstrances of Soderini to Michelagnolo on this occasion, are preserved by Condivi. "Thou hast "tried an experiment upon the "pope," said the Gonfalouiere, "upon which the king of France "would scarcely have ventured. He "must not therefore be under the "necessity of submitting to further "entreaties, nor must we, on any "account, risque the dangers of war "and the safety of the state. Pre-"pare therefore to return; and if "thou hast any apprehensions for thy "safety, thou shalt be invested with "the title of our ambassador, which "will sufficiently protect thee from "his wrath."

The reconciliation between Michelagnolo and Julius, took place in the month of November 1506, at Bologna, which place had just before surrendered to the pontifical arms. In consequence of the indisposition of the cardinal Soderini, who was expected to have been the moderator on this occasion, Michelagnolo was introduced by one of the Bishops, who was attached to the services of the cardinal. The artist submissively waited for the apostolic benediction; but the pope, with an oblique glance and stern countenance, exclaimed, "Instead of com-"ing here to meet us, thou hast ex-"pected that we should come to "look for thee!" Michelagnolo, with due humility, was proceeding to apologise for his precipitancy, when the good bishop, desirous of appeasing the anger of the pope, began to represent to his holiness, that such men as Michelagnolo were ignorant of every thing but the art they professed, and were therefore entitled to pardon. The reply of the pontiff was made with his staff across the shoulders of the bishop, and Julius having thus vented his wrath, gave Michelagnolo his benediction, and received him once more into his favour and confidence. On this occasion, that great artist erected, in front of the church S. Petronio, at Bologna, a statue of the pontiff, in bronze, which he is said to have executed so as to express, in the most energetic manner, those qualities by which he was distinguished; giving grandeur and majesty to the person, and courage, promptitude, and fierceness to the countenance, whilst even the drapery was remarkable for the boldness and magnificence of its folds. When Julius saw the model, and observed the vigour of the attitude, and the energy with which the right arm was extended, he enquired from the artist whether he meant to represent him as dispensing his benediction or his curse? to which Michelagnola prudently replied, that he meant to represent him in the act of admonishing the citi-

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zens of Bologna. In return, the artist requested to know from his holiness whether he would have a book in his left hand. "No," replied Julius, "give me a sword. I am no scholar."

The completion of this statue employed Michelagnolo for sixteen months, at the expiration of which time he repaired once more to Rome. He there met with a yet more powerful, although much younger rival than he had left at Florence, in the celebrated Raffaello d'Urbino.

This distinguished painter Julius II. had, on the recommendation of his architect Bramante, who stood related to Raffaello, invited to Rome; at which city he, as well as Michelagnolo, arrived in the year 1508. Raffaello was now twenty-five years of age, having been born at Urbino, at the year 1483. His father was a painter, and although of no great eminence, is supposed to have directed the early studies of his son in their proper track. He was afterwards placed under the tuition of Pietro Perugino, whom he soon rivalled in execution, and surpassed in design. After visiting Citta di Castello, where he exercised his talents with great applause, he was called to Siena, to assist the celebrated painter Pinturicchio, who was employed by the cardinal Francesco Piccollomini, afterwards Pius III. to decorate the library of the cathedral in that city. Raffaello had already sketched several designs for the work, and had himself executed a part of it, when hearing of the cartoons of Lionardo da Vinci and Michelagnolo, at Florence, he determined to pay a visit to that place, where he arrived in the year 1504, and is enumerated among the young artists who enlarged their judgement, and improved their taste from those celebrated models.

The death of his parents compelled him to return for some time to Urbino, for the arrangement of his domestic concerns, but he soon afterwards paid a second visit to Florence, where he may be said to have completed his professional education, and from the labours of Masaccio, in the chapel of the Brancacci, and the works of Michelagnolo and Lionardo da Vinci, to have derived those constituent elements of his design, which combined by the predominating power of his own genius, formed that attractive manner which unites the sublime and the graceful, in a greater degree than is to be found in the productions of any other master.

Soon after the return of Michelagnolo from Bologna to Rome, the Pope, who was well aware of the variety and extent of his talents, formed the resolution of decorating the chapel erected by his uncle Sixtus IV. with a series of paintings, on sacred subjects, in a style of grandeur superior to any that had been before produced. The execution of this immense work he committed to Michelagnolo, who, we are told, felt great reluctance in undertaking it, being desirous to proceed with the tomb of the Pontiff; and endeavoured to prevail upon the Pope, rather to entrust it to Raffaello, who was much more conversant than himself with the process of painting in Fresco. It has also been said, that the pope was prompted to engage Michelagnolo in this employ by the envy or malignity of the enemies of this artist, and particularly of Bramante, who being well aware of the superiority of Michelagnolo as a sculptor, conceived, that as a painter, he would be found inferior to Raffaello; but imputations of this kind are generally the result of little minds, that attribute to more elevated characters the motives by which they are themselves actuated, and the instances of mutual admiration and good will which appear in the conduct of Raffaello and Michelagnolo towards each other,

are, at least, a sufficient proof that they were both equally superior to an illiberal jealousy. The pontiff who had destined the talents of Raffaello to another purpose, would however, admit of no apology. The paintings with which the chapel had been decorated by the elder masters, were immediately destroyed, and the designs for the ceiling, by Michelagnolo, were commenced. Conscious, however, of his inexperience in the mechanical part of his art, he invited, from Florence, several painters to his assistance, among whom were Granacci, Giuliano, Bugiardini, Jacopo di Sandro, the elder Indaco, Agnolo di Donnino, and Aristotile di San Gallo; who, for some time, painted under his directions; but the efforts of these secondary artists were so inadequate to his own conceptions, that he, one morning, wholly destroyed their labours, and shutting the doors of the chapel against them, refused to admit them to a sight of him. From that moment, he proceeded in his work without any assistance, having even prepared his colours with his own hands. The difficulties which he experienced are particularly noticed by his biographer Vasari; but they were conquered by the diligence and perseverance of the artist, who, on this occasion, availed himself of the experience and advice of Guiliano da S. Gallo. When Michelagnolo had completed one half of the work, the pontiff insisted on its being publicly shewn. The chapel was accordingly opened, the scaffolding removed, and in the year 1511, the populace were gratified with the first specimen of these celebrated works. The applauses bestowed upon them induced the pontiff to urge Michelagnolo to proceed in the work, regardless of the advice of Bramante, who, as we are told, was now desirous that the termination of it should be intrusted to Raffaello. As the work approached its termination, the eagerness and importunity of the pontiff increased. Having impatiently inquired from the artist when he meant to finish it, and Michelagnolo having replied, "When I am able;" "When I am able!" retorted Julius, in a great wrath, "thou hast a mind then that I should "have thee thrown from the scaf-"fold!" After this threat, the completion of the work was not long delayed, and on the day of All Saints, in the year 1512, the paintings were finally exposed to public view; without, however, having received from the artist the final touches of his pencil. The whole time employed by Michelagnolo in this labour, was twenty months, and he received for it, in different payments, the sum of three thousand crowns.

Such were the circumstances attending the execution of the great works in Fresco of Michelagnolo, which yet remain in the chapel of Sixtus IV. altho' darkened by time, and obscured by the continual use of wax tapers, in the services of the Roman church. The different compartments of the ceiling were occupied by various subjects of sacred history; and on the walls of the chapel, sit, in solemn grandeur, those sublime and terrific figures of the Sybils and Prophets, that unfold ideas of form and of character beyond the limits of common nature, and commensurate with the divine functions in which they appear to be engaged. Over the altar-piece is the great picture of the last judgment; the masterpiece of Michelagnolo, and the admiration and reproach of future artists; but this immense offspring of labour and of genius, although requisite to complete the grand cycle of divine dispensation which the artist had formed in his own mind, was not commenced until the pontificate of of Paul III. nearly thirty years after he had terminated the earlier part of his work.

Whilst

Whilst Michelagnolo was thus employed by Julius II. in the Sistine chapel, Raffaello was engaged in decorating the chambers of the Vatican with those admired productions, which first displayed the extent of his genius, and the wonderful fertility of his invention.

He commenced his labours in the *Camera della Segnatura*, with the celebrated picture, usually, but erroneously, called the Dispute on the Sacraments; a work so daring in its design, and so complete in its composition, as to have given rise to various conjectures respecting the intention of the artist. The scene comprehends both earth and heaven. The veil of the empyreum is withdrawn. The Eternal Father is visible. His radiance illuminates the heavens. The Cherubim and Seraphim surround him at awful distance. With the one hand he sustains the earth; with the other he blesses it. Below him, but in another atmosphere, sits the Son; who, with outstretched hands, and a look of extreme compassion, devotes himself for the salvation of mankind. On one side of Christ sits the virgin mother, who adores him; on the other, St John the Baptist, who indicates him as the Saviour of the world. The great assembly of patriarchs, prophets, evangelists, and martyrs, all of whom are strongly characterized, are seated in the beatific regions, and enjoy the divine glory. Among these, appears our first parent, Adam, now purified from the effect of his transgression. Such is the celestial part of this composition. On earth the altar appears in the midst, supporting the host. On each side are arranged various pontiffs, prelates, and doctors of the church, whose writings have illustrated the great mystery of the Trinity. Their attention is not directed to the awful scene above, the view of which is intercepted by thick clouds, but is concentrated in the contemplation of the holy wafer, as the visible and substantial essence of Deity. The extremities of the picture, to the right and left, are filled by groups of pious and attentive spectators, among which the painter has introduced the portrait of his relation and patron, Bramante.

The high commendations bestowed on this picture, as well at the time it was produced, as by every one who has since had occasion to mention it, are not beyond its merits; yet, to do full justice to the artist, some regard must be had to the state of the art in the age in which he lived. To this may be attributed the formality of the design, by which the two sides of the picture emerge from the centre, and correspond, perhaps too mechanically, to each other; the barbarous custom of gilding some parts of the work, in order to produce a richer effect; and lastly, the extraordinary solecism of introducing an extraneous light, which extends throughout the whole composition, and affects, in the midst of their concentrated glory, the divine characters there represented, in common with the rest of the piece; an error of which artists of much inferior character were soon aware, and which Frederico Zuccaro, in his celebrated picture of the annunciation, in the church of the Jesuits, at Rome, was careful to avoid.

To be continued.

July 1805.

I. History of Egypt, Ancient and Modern, from the earliest Accounts of that Country to the expulsion of the French from Alexandria in 1801. By James Wilson, D. D. Minister of Falkirk. 3 vols. 8vo. 1l. 4s. Constable and Co.

THE subject which Dr Wilson has chosen for the exercise of his historical talents, is certainly very interesting. Egypt, from the earliest times, has been an object of curiosity and attention, from the singularity both of her moral and physical character. The first period of her duration was peculiarly brilliant; when, by the Greeks, the wisest nation of antiquity, she was looked up to as the fountainhead of laws, of government, of science, of all that distinguishes civilized from savage man. Nor was she unacquainted with the glory which arises from conquest; and even after the Assyrian empire had gained a high ascendancy in Asia, continued to maintain her independence. The Persian monarchs, more active and enterprizing, at length reduced her to subjection; but separated from the other provinces of that empire by seas and deserts, Egypt proved always a precarious and troublesome possession. Under the Macedonian monarchs, she regained in a great measure her former commercial and political eminence; nor did she altogether forfeit these by her subjection to the Romans. She became again also a flourishing seat of the sciences; though more distinguished, it must be owned, for her schools and libraries than for any important addition made to the sum of human knowledge. After the Roman empire, however, began to sink under its own weight, Egypt was laid waste by successive barbarous invasions of the Saracens and Turks; her commerce was interrupted, her schools shut up, and her libraries, the accumulated treasure of ages, were consigned to the flames. At length, by a destiny almost unexampled, trampled under foot by a handful of Georgian slaves, she sunk into a state of entire obscurity and insignificance. Of late, however, she has unexpectedly attracted a great degree of notice, in consequence of having become the theatre of contest between the two most distinguished nations of Europe; and it is to the interest excited by this last circumstance, that we are probably indebted for the present performance.

The name of Egypt, calling to our recollection the ages of high antiquity, may lead the reader to expect a work of abstruse and laborious research. Such a work, however, besides the difficulties attending it, was hardly consistent with the limits to which Dr Wilson has confined himself. His object seems rather to have been to present a concise and popular summary of all that is already known concerning that celebrated country.

The first book contains what may be termed the antiquities of Egypt; of which one chapter gives the geographical and physical description, and the other relates to the arts, sciences, and manners. Here, as in the other parts of his history, the author has aimed rather at being popular than profound. We shall extract the following account of the different modes of writing then in use:

Before the hand had been directed to draw characters for representing the powers of language, the untutored mind had taught the rude herd of men to perpetuate events, by heaps of unpolished

lished stones, by pillars, by festivals, by altars, by poetic effusions, and groves. The next step in the progress of recording transactions was probably to employ symbols, and to represent the thing signified by some shape, or circumstances, which might suggest the ideas, and communicate the sentiments. It was in this manner that the ancient Egyptians wrote; and this mode of representing language the Greek historians term hieroglyphic, because it was supposed, that thus they intended to keep the knowledge of their most sacred things from the curiosity of strangers and the inspection of the multitude. But as these characters were written on the tombs, as well as the temples, as they appear on the obelisks as well as the ruins of the palace, we are bound to believe, that it was an ancient and imperfect method, which was employed, without exception, in recording things civil as well as sacred.

Besides the allegorical figures, there appear to be arbitrary marks, which suggest the idea of alphabetical characters; but as the system must have been imperfect, so the knowledge of it is completely lost; and all our ideas concerning the hieroglyphics must be connected with uncertainty, unless some happy circumstances shall occur to enable us to form an alphabet, and decypher the writings.

In ancient times the characters of language were engraven upon stones, buildings, and rocks. Thus the law, which was given from Mount Sinai, was inscribed upon two tables of stone; and in the time of Job it was customary to write upon the rocks.

On the Arabian as well as the Egyptian mountains, various inscriptions are seen; but as they cannot now be decyphered, we know not whether they relate to civil transactions, whether they be sepulchral records, or whether they be only the temporary and casual effusions of the way-faring man. In the line of improvement, we find plates of lead or brass made use of instead of stone; then linen or tables covered with wax, so that what was written could easily be altered or expunged. A stylus, or iron pen, was employed in writing; and as the corrections upon the wax or soft materials were made with the broad end of the iron instrument, so often to turn the stylus was a mode of expression among the Romans, for directing an author often to correct, and frequently to write again those pieces of composition, which he has resolved to publish. Thus, too, from the stylus, or iron pen, employed in writing, the word style is applied to the manner in which a person expresses himself in communicating his sentiments. In certain stages of society, pastoral notes and verses were inscribed upon the leaves of trees; but the rind, or inner part of the bark, was more especially made use of in writing, and hence the Latin word liber, which means the bark of a tree, was at length employed to signify a book; and such also is the Greek noun *biblos*, from which our canon of scripture is denominated the Bible. Till after the time of the prophet Mahommed, writing was in a very imperfect state in Arabia; and, in the rude condition of that country, sentiments and couplets were occasionally inscribed upon the scapulæ, or shoulder blades.

In the Egyptian progress of improvements, the papyrus, which grew in the marshes of the Delta, was applied to the purposes of writing, instead of the more inconvenient materials, which have already been mentioned. Two or more coats of the rind, being moistened, or pressed together, were formed into sheets of a convenient size, and devoted to the purposes of literary pursuits. When a king of Pergamus, and one of the Ptolemies, were vying with each other, in forming a library and encouraging learning, the Egyptian king refused to supply the Grecian prince with the quantity of papyrus which his wants demanded. We shall not ascribe this conduct of Ptolemy to the influence of any ungenerous principle; for the scarcity of the materials, or the confined nature of the manufacture in Egypt, might afford no greater a supply than was necessary for the demands of the Museum at Alexandria. But the refusal on the part of the Egyptian king was productive of benefit to the interests of science; for Eumenes, the prince of Pergamus, brought into use, in Greece, skins of animals prepared to answer the purpose of writing, and thus a more lasting and valuable material was easily provided for books and records of importance.

For more common and less durable purposes, a substance was at length prepared from the pulp of cotton, silk, or linen;

linen; and vellum, as well as parchment, was reserved for deeds which required durable materials. In reference to the papyrus of Egypt, the newly-invented manufacture was denominated paper. Vol. I. p. 52.

In the next book Dr Wilson gleans the scanty records which have been preserved of the early sovereigns of Egypt, down to the invasion of Cambyses. Then follows an account of that invasion and of the obscure usurpers who arose in Egypt, during its imperfect subjection to the Persians. Being then over-run by Alexander, Egypt, upon the death of that conqueror, and the division of his empire among his generals, became the portion of Ptolemy. In the fourth book we have a history of this new dynasty, consisting of princes in many respects unprincipled and tyrannical, but attentive to the interests of their country, and zealous in the promotion of commerce and literature. This is a very interesting period, and we think might with propriety have occupied a space considerably greater than has been here assigned to it. A single chapter to the reigns of the five first Ptolemies, is wholly inadequate. As the affairs of Egypt, however, become connected with those of Rome, he enlarges, and on coming to Cleopatra, enters into a very detailed account of her life and fortunes. The first volume closes with the death of that princess, and the conversion of Egypt into a Roman province.

The political transactions of Egypt, while it constituted a part of the Roman empire, and the disputes which arose between its different religious and philosophical sects, furnish scanty materials for the two following books. After this we have an acccount of the successive dynasties of the Saracens, by whom Egypt was over-run; a confused and crowded scene, in which, though commonly subject, she more than once became the seat of empire. At length, when the Turkish empire had spread wide over Asia, Egypt was reduced into one of its provinces. The Sultans, however, occupied in schemes of European conquest, were induced to neglect this remote corner of their dominions, and thus afforded an opportunity to the Mamalukes of acquiring an independent authority. The unwarlike character of the other inhabitants, together with the growing debility of the Roman empire, enabled these foreigners, notwithstanding their small number, continually to increase their power, till by degrees it became wholly absolute and uncontrouled. The narrative of these transactions occupies the ninth book, which begins the third volume; and the rest of that volume is occupied by the invasion of the French, the rapid progress of their too fortunate commander, the check which he received, and the final expulsion of his countrymen from Egypt, by the arms of our gallant countrymen. This part is certainly the most interesting, but possesses the disadvantage of being well known to almost every reader. It contains, however, a more complete view of these particulars than perhaps has yet been published; and after having read them all separately, and in detail, we are not unwilling to peruse a concise and connected relation of those memorable events. From this portion we shall extract the following view of the character of Bonaparte, which will present a favourable specimen both of the style and judgement of our author. Not to lengthen our article too much, we have omitted some parts of it.

Viewing Bonaparte on the exalted station of emperor, where he now stands, we shall neither be dazzled by the splendour of his rank, nor influenced by envy at the greatness of his success; but we shall

shall endeavour to glance, without partiality, at the steps of his military career, and form a true estimate of his character and conduct. As a soldier, he is possessed of undaunted courage, and no man ever questioned the daring intrepidity of his soul; but he is too violent in his passions to enjoy that self-command, and hold those deliberate councils, which distinguish a great, and characterise an eminent commander. Few generals have equalled Bonaparte in point of fame or extent of conquests; and it is not our wish to deprive him of any part of his well-earned trophies. But it does not appear, that his merit as a general is fully commensurate with his progress as a conqueror. The Italian states have long been destitute of that martial spirit which glowed in the legions of Rome; and, having descended from the heighth of military glory, they have sunk into the lap of indolence, and laid themselves down on the couch of dissipation. They were tainted too by the prevalence of democratic sentiments, and their resistance to the French armies was rather apparent than real. They were not unwilling to become captives to those distinguished heroes who promised them liberty and seducing favours.

The armies of Germany were harassed by the multitudes of France, and subdued by a new method, which the numerous forces of the republic enabled them to pursue. When both armies were fatigued by the toils of battle, the generals of France brought up their extensive corps of reserve; and poured their fresh and vigorous troops upon the exhausted forces of the enemy. But it has also been suggested, that many in the armies of Germany were dazzled with the proffered, but false advantages of the French revolution. Thus, while they attempted to fulfil their duty as soldiers of their country, their arm would unavoidably lose a portion of its strength in fighting against a cause which was then delusively popular.

As an example of the violence of Bonaparte's conduct, in times of irritation and difficulty, we shall not quote instances of indiscreet precipitation in managing the supreme authority of France; but we shall turn our recollection to St John d'Acre, and bring to our remembrance the hopeless attacks which were made upon that town and fortress toward the latter end of the siege, when blood was spilt, and lives sacrificed to disappointed ambition and frantic rage. Even the battle of Marengo, which stands high in the records of fame, was indebted for its success to the effects of a daring attempt, which has met with praise, because it was prosperous: but if it had not terminated in a happy issue, the rash deed would have exposed the general to pointed blame.

Though the general tenour of his government does not verge toward severity, yet uncontrouled and unchecked power is always dangerous in any hand. The French armies, in the scenes of war, furnished themselves by plunder with articles of necessity or convenience, which the resources of the nation could not supply; and still the neutral adjoining states pay a price for the forbearance of the Gallic government. In his European conquests, Bonaparte repelled any tendency in the troops toward personal insults or wanton cruelties; but his conduct in the east was severe in the extreme. Why enter Alexandria with such marks of signal vengeance? The army had suffered little in taking the city, and they could not be roused, by resistance, to ungovernable fury. If the Arabs and Mamlukes harrassed them in their progress through Egypt, and committed frequent acts of cruelty, why should the generals of a civilized nation exceed barbarians in violence and revenge? But wherever a village resisted the French, their houses were exposed to plunder and destruction. The same exterminating system prevailed in Upper as well as Lower Egypt, and the walls of Jaffa resounded with cries of despair.

It will frankly be acknowledged, that the present governor of France is a man of extraordinary talents and acute discernment. To have sprung from a humble origin, and to have ascended unexpectedly to the eminence of a throne, was no uncommon event among the early and irregular governments of the world. Even during the times of imperial Rome, an obscure soldier was sometimes seated on the throne of his country; but such events have been long excluded from the more improved appointments of enlightened times. To see a foreigner, not distinguished by family, nor supported by royal pretensions, step forth, even in the whirlwind of revolutions, and invest himself

himself with the supreme authority of France, must be ascribed to something more than fortuitous events, or a fortunate coincidence of prosperous arrangements.

Bonaparte must not only be possessed of an ambitious mind, but he must enjoy an aptness of discernment, and a facility of turning to his own advantage every promising appearance, and every encouraging event. He sees quickly the sources of safety, and wisely directs their streams. His keen eye detects danger, when rising but in feeble forms; and he seems to catch, with a single glance, the things which promote his interest or tend to his hurt. Whether Bonaparte and his family will be secured in the honours of a throne, or whether, in the progress of events, they shall be hurled from their grandeur, and levelled with the dust, are arrangements of Providence, which lie concealed in the destinies of Heaven. But the elevation of Napoleon Bonaparte to the dignity of an imperial crown will remain a subject of unspeakable astonishment while histories of Europe or France endure. Vol. III. p. 240.

Having cleared Egypt of its unprincipled invaders, Dr Wilson concludes with a description of its present state, and of the various classes of people by whom it is inhabited.

From the above specimens it will appear, that Dr Wilson's style is vigorous and animated, and often discover a considerable portion of poetical spirit. We must observe, however, that it is rather turgid, and debased with debased with too large a portion of taulogy and common place. The narrative seems, on the whole, to be as full and interesting as his limits admitted of; and the discussions, where they occur, are conducted with candour and ability.

II. The Progress of Refinement, an Allegorical poem; with other poems: By the Reverend William Gillespie. 1 vol. foolscap 8vo. 6s. boards. Mundell and son.

IN this poem, the object of the author is to trace the progress of society from its rudest aera, to that at which it has now arrived. As the consideration of this, in its operation over the whole globe, would have led into too extensive a field, he has confined himself to the effects which it has produced upon this country. The poet begins with the savage state of the first Britons, when they roamed the woods without shelter, covering, or any certain means of subsistence. In pity of this forlorn condition of her children, Britannia sends down among them Science and Art, both in their infancy, who gradually lead them on to the pastoral state, of which Mr Gillespie, according to poetical usage, gives a captivating description, far more so, we suspect, than is warranted by any authentic records in the history of Britain. However, art and science having grown up, an intimacy is formed between them, of which commerce is the fruit. Her the author seems disposed for some time to view with complacency, and gives a description of the industry and arts to which she gives birth, the towns she raises, and the various improvements she makes on society; till unluckily crossing over to America, and taking a walk along the shores of Pem, she meets with Wealth, and being seized with a violent passion, prevails on him to accompany her to Britain. We are far from thinking our author happy in these personifications. We know no two persons on whom the imagination can less delight to rest, or who are less qualified for appearing in a poetical dress. However, their union gives birth to Luxury, of whom our author is a declared enemy. The greater

part

part of two cantos is occupied in detailing the various evils which arise from her influence. At length these arise to such a height, that Britannia thinks a second interference necessary, and commissions her attendant nymphs to revive Britain from this state of degeneracy. The nymphs obey, and perform their commission successfully. Luxury is banished, with her attendants Avarice and Care; and Britain is restored to her ancient greatness. It does not, however, appear distinctly at what period this grand renovation took place, or whether it is still to be considered as only prophetical.

It is not necessary to investigate minutely how far the views here given be strictly philosophical, or conformable to history and experience. In didactic poetry, to which we consider Mr Gillespie's performance as properly belonging, the chief question is, how far the author has succeeded in embellishing his subject. And, without assigning him the very first rank among the votaries of the muse, we readily admit that he possesses a respectable command, both of versification and of poetical imagery. The following may be quoted as a pretty fair specimen:

Nature, like her sons, uncultur'd, wild,
Display'd no charms, where none those charms could taste;
The woods alone Spring's vital touch confess'd,
Or heaths impurling as the Summer smil'd.
No hamlet smoking thro' the mists of dawn,
No garden blushing thro' its fostering dew,
No herds wild browsing o'er the dasied lawn,
No busy village charm'd th' admiring view.
But Solitude sat on the russet moor,
And listen'd to the wild bee's pensive hum;
And shunn'd the hostile caves, the dells obscure,
Where dwelt the savage in his kindred gloom;
Who, as he mid his woods or mountains trode,
Nor paus'd o'er Nature's charms, nor mused on Nature's God.
No streamlet's plaint his fond attention drew,
As down the steeps its liquid silver fell;
No stream he sought but parching thirst to quell;
Nor wood—but where wild fruits and berries grew.
Not the vast rolling sphere of blazing light,
That leads the Seasons smiling in their march;
Not the pale orb that cheers the gloom of Night;
Not the bright stars that stud the dark blue arch;
Not Morn's gay smile, nor Evening's milder blush,
When from her yellow hair the dew she flings,
Spontaneous notes, that burst from every bush,
And joys that flutter from a thousand wings,
These nor his fancy pleas'd, nor charm'd his heart,
Which oft to souls refin'd such ecstacy impart. p. 5-7.

The smaller poems are considerably inferior to the principal one, and might have been omitted without any injury to the author's reputation. We except a very pleasing one, founded on a passage in Stewart's Life of Robertson.

Scottish Literary Intelligence.

THE Poems of Ossian, &c. containing the Poetical works of James Macpherson, Esq. in Prose and Rhyme, with notes and illustrations. By Malcolm Laing, Esq. 2 large vols. 8vo. 1l. 10s. boards.

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Dr H. W. Tytler has announced a translation of Silius Italicus.

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The third Volume of the History of ancient Cornwall, with Views and other Prints. 1l. 1s.

An historical Account and Description of the Royal Hospital, and of the Royal Military Asylum at Chelsea; to which is prefixed, an Account of King James's College at Chelsea; with Engravings. 3s. 6d. bds.

The Statistical Observer's Pocket Companion; 18mo. 2s. 6d. sewed.

The Remainder of the first Volume of the History of Devonshire, with a Map of the County, and Views. 1l. 1s.

Descriptive Excursions through South Wales and Monmouthshire, in the Year 1804, and four preceding Summers; by E. Donovan, F. L. S. 2 vols. 8vo. Embellished with Plates. 2l. 2s. boards.

Travels.

A Northern Summer, or Travels round the Baltic, through Denmark, Sweden, Russia, Part of Poland, and Prussia, in the Year 1804; by John Carr, Esq. Embellished with Engravings by Medland. 4to. 2l. 2s. bds.

A Tour in America in 1798-9, and 1800, exhibiting Sketches of Society and Manners, and a particular Account of the American System of Agriculture; by Richard Parkinson. 2 vols. 8vo. 15s. bds.

An Excursion to the Highlands of Scotland and the English Lakes; with Recollections, Descriptions, and References to historical Facts; by Joseph Mawman. 8vo. With Plates. 9s. bds.

Theology.

A Treatise upon Tithes; containing an Estimate of every titheable Article; with the various Modes of compounding for the same; by the Rev. James Bearlock. 2s. 6d.

The Scriptural Analogy and Concord of St Paul and St James, on Christian Faith; a Sermon preached May 9. 1805. at Reading, at the Visitation of the Arch Deacon of Berks; by Arthur Onslow, D. D. 8vo.

A Memorial for Children; being an Account of the Conversion, Experience, and happy Deaths of eighteen Children; designed as a Continuation of Janeway's Token; by George Hendley. 8vo.

Discourses on Prophecy: on the Millenium; the Fall of Babylon; and on the second Vial now poured out on the Sea; by Wm. Ward, A. M. 1s.

The Victory of Truth; or, Goliah slain with his own Sword; by T. Parish. 1s.

THE

Literary Intelligence, English *and* Foreign.

THE following notice has appeared in the Monthly Magazine.

June 24, 1805.

"William Godwin, author of the Life of Geoffroy Chaucer, the first English poet, and of other works, wishes to give this public notice, that he has undertaken to compile a work, to be entitled the History of England, *from the earliest Records of Events in this Island, to the Revolution in* 1688, to be written on a scale not smaller than that of the History of England, during the same period, by Hume. He therefore invites all persons who may possess rare books, manuscripts, or documents of any kind, calculated to illustrate the annals of this country, to favour him with the inspection and use of them. He pledges himself to a just and punctual conduct respecting the articles which may be intrusted to him, and will thankfully acknowledge the facilities which may be afforded to his pursuit.—He would not have undertaken such a work, were he not animated with the ardent hope, by study and diligence, to throw new light upon our annals; and it will be the first object of his vigilance to divest himself of such partialities and prepossessions as might lead him in any degree to distort or misrepresent any transaction or character of which he shall have occasion to treat. Communications may be addressed to the care of Mr Richard Phillips, No, 6. Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London.

The second volume of the Επια Πτεροεντα, by J. H. Tooke, Esq. is gone to press. It will make its appearance early in the next winter.

Kotzebue has favoured the world with an Account of his Travels in Italy during the latter part of the last year and the beginning of the present. The work has had a prodigious run in Germany, as indeed have all the works of this popular writer. A Translation will appear in London early in July.

Miss Ann Plumptree has in the press a Narrative of Three Years Residence in France, in which she will introduce a variety of anecdotes respecting the French Revolution.

An English Gentleman, who escaped from France in the month of May, intends to give to the world a Faithful Account of the Present State of that Country and of the French People, under the Despotism of Bonaparte. This work is to contain authentic particulars and anecdotes of the Government, the military, the police, the laws, the public amusements of Paris, the manners, dress, and domestic society, the late Coronation, the Pope and religion, the legion of honour, trade and manufactures, the war with England, the English in France, the Bourbons, the price of the necessaries of life, &c. &c.

The last month has been rendered remarkable by the commencement of no less than three grand Institutions in the British Metropolis; two applicable to the purposes of General knowledge, and one devoted solely to the Fine Arts.

The First to be called the London Institution, comprises three distinct objects:—1. A library, to contain every work of intrinsic value.—2. Reading-rooms for the daily papers, periodical publications, interesting pamphlets, and foreign journals.—3. A lecture-room, with apparatus and conveniences for various courses of lectures and experiments. The subscriptions are very liberal, and already amount to above sixty thousand pounds. It has been agreed to apply to his Majesty for a charter, and a committee of twenty-one persons has been appointed to prepare and digest a plan of the establishment.

The Second, called the General Institution, and intended to have its meeting in the centre of the town, between the Royal Institution in the west, and the London Institution in the east, is intended to comprize a library of general reference, and a reading-room for the foreign and domestic journals, newspapers, &c. &c.

The Third, for which also a very large sum has been subscribed, is intended solely to promote the study of the fine-arts; and for this purpose a gallery is to be built, and pictures bought for its decoration.

The adoption of these spirited plans is honourable to the metropolis, and we have no doubt but they will be carried into execution with a degree of spirit worthy of the national character, and the enlightened period which has given them

them birth. Foreigners should view these institutions, not as the glittering appendages of despotism, calculated to hide political deformity, as in France, but as the voluntary acts of a free people, who value science for its own sake, and who contribute to its promotion, not from motives of ostentation, but for their own personal satisfaction and improvement.

Mr Allnutt, of Henley on-Thames, has invented a mode of printing plans of estates with moveable types, uniting correctness, neatness, and cheapness, in a degree which renders it worthy of the patronage of auctioneers, surveyors, &c. &c.

Miss Sydney Owenson, of Sligo, has just completed a novel under the title of the Novice of St Benedict, of which her friends form sanguine expectations.

A novel may soon be expected from the pen of Mrs Temple, a lady to whom the public are already under obligations for several esteemed works.

An Abridgment of Mr Roscoe's Life and Pontificate of Leo the Tenth is announced at Liverpool.

Mr Buck, author of the Theological Dictionary, has in the press a Treatise on Religious Experience, in which its nature, evidences, and advantages, are considered.

It is intended shortly to publish, by subscription, Memoirs of the Life of Colonel Hutchinson, Governor of Nottingham, Member of the Council of State for the Commonwealth, one of the Judges of Charles I. with original Anecdotes of many of the most distinguished of his Contemporaries; and a Summary Review of Public Affairs. Written by his Widow Lucy, Daughter of Sir Allen Apsley, Lieutenant of the Tower, &c. To be printed from the original MS. in possession of a branch of Colonel Hutchinson's family, and embellished with engravings of portraits, &c.

Mr John Turner, of the Middle Temple, is preparing a new work on Conveyancing. It will consist of modern precedents, and an Introduction on the language and structure of conveyances.

A new edition of Mr Johnes's Translation of Froissart is printing in octavo, a portion of which will be published in the course of the summer.

Dr S. H. Jackson has in the press An Inquiry into the Nature of the Disease which so lately prevailed at Gibraltar, with Remarks on epidemic Fevers in general.

A new edition of the whole works of Archbishop Leighton, in six volumes octavo, will be speedily published.

The Society for bettering the Condition of the Poor have in the press their Twenty-sixth Report, which is expected to contain some very interesting articles.

Messrs Storer and Greig will shortly publish a work entitled Bloomfield Illustrated; including all the local scenery noticed in the poems of that author, accompanied with Descriptions, and Anecdotes written by Mr Bloomfield.

The late Dr Garnett's Zoonomia, or popular Lectures on the Laws of organic Life in Health and Diseases, is in the course of delivery to the subscribers.

The Rev. J. Evans, well known to the public by his numerous publications for youth, is preparing a new edition of his Juvenile Tourist through Great Britain.

A Second Edition of Thomson's Seasons, with the useful accompaniment of notes and head-lines, by the same gentleman, is likewise in the press.

A new edition of the works of that celebrated American patriot, Dr. Franklin, consisting of his Life, by himself, together with his philosophical and other papers, will shortly be published, in periodical numbers, forming, when complete, two handsome volumes in octavo.

Mr Bigland, who has announced a Collection of Essays to be published by subscription, is likewise engaged in preparing for the press a new edition of his much-admired Letters on History.

The progress that has already been made in the establishment of seminaries for education throughout Russia, in the few years of the present emperor's reign, may be judged of by the last report to the Minister of public instruction. From this it appears that the schools amount to four hundred and ninety-four, the teachers in these to one thousand four hundred and twenty-five, and the pupils to thirty-three thousand four hundred and eighty-four. The maintainance of these seminaries costs annually about 1,727,732 rubles, or 215,966*l.* sterling. These seminaries are exclusive of various civil and military academies, as well

well as of all seminaries for the education of females. A variety of institutions of a similar sort are at present establishing in the various provinces.

The sums disbursed in the year 1804, from the royal treasury of Russia, for the support of places of public instruction, amounted to 268,650l. besides 8,363l. sterling by government, to establish an university an Charkow. Private individuals emulate the government in their benefactions for the promotion of public instruction. Counsellor Sudienkow has given 40,000 rubles for erection of schools in Little Russia. The nobility of Podolia have contributed 65,000 rubles to found a military school in that province. A number of similar donations, for the same purpose, have been made in various parts of the empire.

The government of Bavaria is making great exertions to accelerate the improvement of that Electorate, and is expending large sums in various ways for this purpose. Foreigners eminent for their skill, either in the useful or ornamental arts, are invited by rewards to reside in that country. A new academy of sciences has been founded at Munich under the direction of Count Rumford, who has been named its president. To this Sommering and other men of learning have been already appointed with handsome salaries. A large observatory has been built, and furnished with whatever may be accounted necessary to render it complete.

The Teylerian Society has decreed the gold medal to Jacob Haafner of Amsterdam, for his prize essay on the following subject:—"What has been the influence of missions in diffusing Christianity during the two last centuries, and what may be expected from the missionary Societies now existing."

Mr Jefferson, the president of the United States of America, has set on foot a journey, the object of which is to explore the river Missouri, as far as its source; then to visit the nearest river situated to the West, and to descend thence to the pacific Ocean; to examine the natural history of the regions thro' which the travellers pass, and to ascertain an exact geography of that interesting channel of communication across the continent. The present expedition is undertaking by twelve persons, who will probably return towards the end of the present year. This truly patriotic President hopes to be able in the course of the next summer, to send other travellers towards the principal branches of the Mississipi and the Missouri, the Red River to Arcansa, Padoruas, and the river Mississipi itself. The objects of these expeditions will be the same as those of the present, and will require about two years to accomplish them in. Several of these rivers extend to one thousand, or one thousand two hundred miles inland, reckoning from their sources, and into regions never visited by white men.

The excavations begun in Sicily, under the direction of Landolini, have already procured a statue of Venus, and other antiquities.

The busts of Aristotle and Anacreon, a large statue of Ceres, with a coin of Lysimachus, and some remarkable pillars, have lately been discovered in Thessaly, under some ruins.

The learned Mr Giesecke, member of the Prussian board of mines, intends, by desire of the Danish government, to undertake a voyage to Greenland, where he will remain a year for the purpose of examining the country in a geognostical and mineralogical point of view.

Another building has been dug out from the lava which buried the city of Pompeii, in the year of Christ 79. In it some articles in a good state of preservation, such as vases, coins, musical instruments, a beautiful bronze statue, representing Hercules killing the hind, which he had overtaken on Mount Mænalus, and several paintings in fresco, have been found.

At the town of Fiesole, near Florence, a beautiful amphitheatre has been discovered, and the greatest part of it cleared from the rubbish. It is supposed that it would contain at least thirty thousand persons.

The following extract of a letter from Petersburg, relative to the Russian embassy to China, has been published in a foreign journal: "Count Potocki, known by his historical labours, is at the head of the embassy; and is accompanied, as zoologist, or naturalist, by Adams, who had before travelled with Count Mussin-Puschkin to Mount Caucasus; as botanist, physician, and entomologist, by Redowsky, formerly botanist to Count Alexis Razumofsky; by Pauser as mineralogist and geologist; by Schubert, as astronomer, and by Klaproth, Junior, as philologist. The literati, with their assistants, painters, artists,

artists, artificers, and a detachment of fifty men as a guard, set out this day, the 14th of May; but the Ambassador himself will not set out till some time after. Their route lies through Moscow, Nischney-Novogorod, Kasan, Ekatarinenburgh, to the south of Tobolsk, to Omsk, Kolywan, Irkutzk, as far as Kyachta, the Russian Staple on the border of Chinese Tartary. Here they are to wait for the Ambassador, and the Chinese Ta-dschins, who are to escort the Russian embassy, now consisting of more than one hundred men, through the desart of Yobi, and Kellow Mongolia. It is to be wished that the researches of these naturalists, from whose zeal and knowledge much may be expected, should be the less limited during their progress through the country of the Mongols and the desart, as on the other side of the wall the jealousy of the Chinese will throw but too many obstacles in their way. May the sciences derive as much advantage from this expedition as they have from other Missions of the Russian Government! I write this on the day when the worthy literati depart, and every one of your readers will join me in my hearty wish they may return safe and loaded with the most precious literary spoil!

Poetry.

THE DYING LOVER.

DEAREST on earth, farewell.—Beneath
The ponderous burden of mortality
My fainting spirit sinks. O mayest thou prove
Blest in a happier choice!—All that I ask
Is, that my wearied soul may, in the hour when it returns to God,
Share of thy fervent prayers.—
Had Providence determin'd otherwise,
Assigned my stay on earth till we had gone together,
This unknown path would then have been delightful:
We might have lived as one, and winged our way in peace:
But I must depart without thee, turn to impassive clay;
While life's warm current bounds into thy veins,
And triumphs in thy cheek; I in a damp
And lonely grave must shrink:——while that lov'd youth,
More fortunate than me, springs to thy nuptial bed.
O! Jessie, when on past occurrences you meditate,
Deign to think on the youth who wrote these feeble lines:
Once he lived on earth——and loved thee;
And died thy faithful lover.

Floridus.

Upon reading Hayley's Life and Letters of Cowper.

BY A LADY.

BY mildest manners, kindest feelings grac'd,
Of fancy's gayest, finest gifts possess'd,
And these by purest morals, learning crown'd,
Lo! virtuous Cowper wrapt in gloom around:
Ah! what had you to fear? that bounteous Pow'r
Who form'd yon suns, expands and paints each flow'r,
Bids man enjoy and grateful anthems sing,
Nor dread a tyrant in great nature's King.
But sure, alas! the timid, gentle mind,
By fear enfeebled, its fine powers resign'd,
Doom'd every horror of the mind to feel,
A sad example of fanatic zeal!

Eliza.

THE TEMPEST.

IT blew a dreadful storm. Right from the boisterous West
The gale tremendous roared, and rolling high,
The surging billows lashed the trembling shore.
Dim thro' the mist of spray, the half-sunk rocks
Braving the tempest, shewed their craggy heads
Crested with whitening foam. Dark lour'd the day,
And wild and awful blackness veiled the sky;
Save where the valley'd lightning's lurid glare
Flashed o'er the wide horizon, skimming now
Along the heaving wave, now darting swift
Plowed the green turf, or rent the flinty rock.
Anon the hollow thunder growled along,

The

The tempest-loaded air, and, rolling near,
Louder and louder each successive peal
Tremendous burst, and shook the solid ground.
Amidst this strife of elemental rage,
Which seemed portending nature's final fall,
Driving impetuous to the fatal shore,
A Bark appeared, loose fluttering in the gale
Her tattered canvas hung; each yielding mast
Bent forward, straining with the furious wind,
And her huge groaning bulk, long tempest tost,
Now tilting, rode aloft the swelling surge,
Now plunging, sought the deep abyss below.
But who can paint the wild dismay that seized
The horror-stricken crew, when full in view
The fatal reef opposed its foaming front!
In vain, alas! the skilful pilot's aid!
In vain all human power! her wild career
Onward she drove, with still encreasing force,
Till on a pointed crag the bounding prow
Impetuous struck, and through her strong-ribbed side
The marble rock resistless burst its way.
Quick o'er the deck the beating billows rush,
And climb the shattered cordage. Horror reigns!
Death rides triumphant on the heaving surge,
And eyes with ghastly smile his destined prey.
"Oh mercy, Heaven!" exclaimed a wandering hind,
As from a cliff he viewed the dismal scene:
In vain, alas! he raised th' imploring eye!
Prone on her side the quivering vessel reeled,
And while wild shrieks of horror pierced the air,
Down plunging rushed, and sunk to rise no more.

Oronsay, Hebrides,
May 27th, 1805. *W. D.*

EPISTLE TO *T. M. C.*

FAIR fa' the sounds that come frae Lunnin,
Frae Scottish muse sae sweetly hummin',
That captivates our hearts fu' cunnin'
Wi' sic discription;
Wi' bonny sangs our hearts o'ercoming
Wi' gracefu' diction.

There's no a chiel ayont the Tweed
Can gie our hills and dales a screed,
Nor burns and braes sae nicely tread
Wi' siccan glee,
And gar our hearts to hameward breed,
Compared to thee.

Indeed my callan, to be plain,
I've read your verses ane by ane,
And to my neighbours oft exclaim,
"Fair fa' the birkie,
"Tho' ye'd think he is far frae hame,
"Sae sweet he lilts ay."

How nicely ye describe the seat
Whar twa fond hearts together meet,
Beside some little burnies treat,
Their loves to tell,
Whan Phœbus has withdrawn his seat,
And meet theirsell.

And what befel ye whan ye trampit *,
And thro' the ways of life ye shankit;
Alas! how many gans beyont it,
And ne'er looks back;
That ye're yet safe the Lord bethankit,
Ance mair to crack.

O Life! how many on thee gaze,
And try to trace thy windin' ways,
The lights and shades that on us raise
Till Death, the carle,
Staps in behind, and ends our days
Wi' a' the warl'!

I'm only but an obscure loon,
And just as time my muse do tune,
At human nature I look on,
And think upon it,
And twa three words together croon,
To mak' a sonnet.

Lang may ye haunt the muse's dwallin',
May poverty ne'er cross your hallan,
Tho' it comes like a ragged callan,
On me, at times
Heedless I only mind her squallin',
Gif I hae rhymes.

Twa lines frae you, whan at your leisure,
Wad gi'e my muse the greatest pleasure,
Mair to the miser than his treasure,
Or what's allotted
To me, who am for ay and ever,
Your most devoted,

Auld Reekie,
July 1805. *A. S——t.*

* Alluding to the Traveller.

ELEGY,

Occasioned by the death of General HAMILTON, one of the chief assertors of American Independence, and supporters of the Federal Constitution; who was killed in a duel, that took its rise from the political contests, incident to the Government, which he had so materially contributed to establish and uphold,

"Quanquam neque insignibus ingentium
"aostinerent, altius animis mærebant."
TACITUS.

OPPRESS'D, enfeebled, overwhelmed with woe,
While lamentation thro' Columbia reigns,
With lingering steps behold the mourners go
To lay in earth their Hamilton's remains!

Loud tells the Bell—sad messenger of grief,
Columbia's sons in sable garb attend;
From daily labour snatch a short relief,
And o'er the relics of their Hero bend.

But not on pageants does his fame rely,
For nobler signs his funeral praises speak,
Ingenuous sorrow streams from every eye,
And heartfelt sadness dwells on every cheek.

Well might Columbia her forebodings tell,
When evil fortune this affliction gave:
Well might she tremble when the Hero fell,
Who sunk her glory in an early grave.

Rarely 'mid this defect of virtue's light
Such shining merit can our thoughts engage:
The dazzling splendour overpowers the sight,
And leads remembrance to a classic age.

When first invited from her old retreat,
Exulting freedom crossed th' Atlantic wave,
With joy she viewed her scarce-expected seat,
And independence to Columbia gave,

Awhile delighted freedom there remained,
But soon her dwelling unprepared she found,
Sprung from the land where civil discord reigned,
And hovered doubtful on the winds around.

Her wrath to soften, and allay her fear,
Prone on the beach the Hero oft would stand,
With outstretched arms implored the Goddess near,
——And reconciled her to his native land.

Thrice trembling Freedom her alarms disclosed,
When civil contests dubious she surveyed;
And thrice the youth his counsels interposed,
Her flight suspended and her fears allayed.

Full oft he stemmed the democratic flood
That rolls impetuous thro' Columbia's state,
And oft the fury undismayed withstood
Of public faction and of private hate.

Oft freedom saw him quell intestine broils,
Saw her bright fabric rear'd by him alone;
The Goddess smiled propitious on his toils,
—And soon she filled an adamantine throne.

Drawn by the ties of gratitude and love,
Her wing celestial freedom sure shall spread,
With care maternal every harm remove,
And anxious guard her benefactor's head.

Deceitful prospect,—ah! 'twas vain to trust
That liberty her dearest child would save:
'Twas freedom's self that laid him in the dust
And dug her champion an untimely grave.

Shall freedom then be banished from below
Back to the regions whence at first she came?
Shall the fond tears herself has taught to flow
On earth extinguish her aspiring flame?

Sons of Columbia, will it not be feared,
On earth the goddess shall conclude her reign,
With the same hand who plucked the fruits ye reared,
And laid your Hero lifeless on the plain?

From the bright mansions of eternal joy,
Where shines around him empyreal day,
And nought but mortal plaints his ear annoy,
Methinks I hear the Patriot's spirit say:—

"Thrice-hallowed freedom, only sovereign good!
On whose bright altar of celestial plan
I oft aspired to immolate my blood!
Thou blest protector of defenceless Man!

Tho' no succeeding annalist shall tell
In thy defence I found a glorious grave;
Tho' lulled by soft security I fell,
Beneath the shelter of the shield I gave:

May Heaven forbid, the blessings thou hast brought,
For partial evils should be e'er resigned!
May Heaven forbid, the ignominious thought
Should once, Columbia, stain thy generous mind!

Wouldst thou exchange this temporary pain
Produced by liberty's impartial hand,
For all the silence of a Despot's reign,
The languid stillness of an eastern land?

For me, were life once more awarded mine,
My country's freedom would I but forego;
My life again with transport I'd resign,
And bless the freedom that has laid me low.

So, when thou view'st, on memory's tide upborne,
The scene which now thy breast with anguish fills,
The lot of man thy melting heart may mourn,
—But curse not Freedom even for her ills."

S. M.

PRO-

HOUSE of COMMONS.

Monday, May 13.

CATHOLIC PETITION.

MR *Fox*.—" Sir, I confess it is with no inconsiderable degree of anxiety that I bring forward a subject for the consideration of this House, which I deem to be of far greater importance than any to which I ever had the honour of calling their attention. Sir, the question which I have now the honour to lay before you, arises out of a petition from a body of people, who form four-fifths of his Majesty's subjects in Ireland. Some persons may imagine that the number of persons interested in the question are deserving primary notice; and if I had not heard it from the most undoubted authority, I could not have believed that so large a portion as one-fourth of his Majesty's European subjects are at this moment labouring under restrictions and disqualifications, in matters to them of the greatest importance and moment, the full and free use and benefit of which all the rest of his Majesty's subjects enjoy, without any abatement. Before I enter upon the direct matter of the petition, I beg leave to say a few words on the general principle of *rights*.—There are two modes of considering rights, and of appreciating what is due to each. I mean, Sir, the rights of subjects, and the rights of Governments; and in speaking of these, I consider no doubt the rights of the governed to be the paramount of the two; and one of the most essential benefits that can result from this is, that all the subjects of every Government have a right to equal laws. I admit, Sir, that the legal maxim or adage, *salus populi suprema lex*, will make some slight alteration in the doctrine; but it has been laid down by several very learned authors, and particularly by Dr Paley, that the original right of a Government consisted in doing every thing in their power for the good of the people; and the right of the people is, that they shall not be restricted in any thing necessary to the general weal. With respect to this, as applied to the Catholics, I think it an undeniable position, that they ought to be on an equal footing with the rest of his Majesty's subjects, where placing them so is not injurious or hurtful to the welfare of the State. There is then perhaps a difference as to the degree; some might be of opinion that it should be less than I would allow; others might think the safety of the country should be first. I flatter myself, however, we shall not go into such shades of difference, but meet the subject in a fair, candid, and manly way.

Mr Fox then entered into a historical detail of the restrictions imposed on the Catholics, from political, not from religious motives. They were incapacitated to hold certain offices, civil and military, and to sit in Parliament. They requested to be placed on an equality with their fellow-subjects, and till that was granted, they were in a state of degradation. The union had been held out as a system that would virtually remove these restrictions. The right Hon. Gentleman opposite, with several of his colleagues, also resigned their situations in the Ministry, at a critical period, on the ground that they were unable to carry the measure he now brought forward, which they deemed essential to the real interests and well-being of the empire. If such was their opinion at the time, I cannot but think that, even if no petition had been presented, it would have been dangerous for the Right Hon. Gentleman to defer beyond the year 1805, a measure which he thought essential to the well-being of the empire in 1801. Fortunately, however for the Minister, and the country, the principal Roman Catholics of Ireland met together, and drew up this loyal and humble petition, in which they did not set forth their numbers, or the justice and policy of their demands, but expressed their hopes of redress, from the liberality of Parliament. The hopes which they have formed of the success of this application, I trust, will not be dissapointed, and that, even if they should fail in the present instance, they may have the consolatory satisfaction of being able to state to their countrymen, on their return, that their cause had

had been taken up and adopted by those men, whose talents, whose virtues, and whose elevation, are in the highest estimation amongst us.

But a mysterious and unavowed objection has been whispered to me, as springing from some construction of the Coronation Oath. If I was to propose any thing which I thought contrary to his Majesty's Coronation Oath, I should consider myself as a disloyal character, and a dishonest man. When the Parliament prescribed this oath to be taken by King William, it would be absurd to suppose that they prohibited him from passing any bills which had received their own sanction, and were presented to him by their own authority. That it should bind the Sovereign not to pass wholesome laws, sanctioned by the two Houses of Parliament, is too ridiculous for argument. If it be maintained that his Majesty's sanction to an act passed in consequence of this petition would be a breach of the Coronation Oath, it must inevitably follow that he has already broken it in passing the act of Union, the act of 1793, and all those other acts either of indulgence in Ireland, or of regulation with regard to other places. These rumours have been industriously buzzed about, in order to deter members from voting in favour of the petition: but I shall ever contend, that nothing of this kind is impossible to be done which the Parliament shall think proper to do. I cannot easily believe, that any branch of the British constitution can so far forget its duty as to suffer the circulation of reports so injurious to its unity. Nothing is more clear or more distinctly defined, than that the power which has a negative in the last resort, has not, and ought not to have, any right or power of interfering with the free discussions of either House of Parliament. The fair and just prerogative of the Crown is the corner-stone of our constitution, but can never be pushed to an unconstitutional extent. To the prerogative branch, I allow that some sacrifices may be made, but unconstitutional sacrifices can never be recommended by those who really love the King, but by those persons who would flatter him, in order to betray him. I know that there are some who think that there would be no objection to the admission of Catholics into the executive offices of Administration, though they are of opinion that they ought not to be allowed seats in Parliament; and others, who would have no objection to their sitting in Parliament, though they would wish to exclude them from executive offices. Either of these opinions, in my mind, would be a sufficient and strong argument for going into a committee, when all the reasons, *pro* and *con*, would be impartially and dispassionately considered. I hope I may be allowed to state some of the advantages which I think would result from the adoption of my motion. It is in the recollection of Gentlemen, that in the last and present session of Parliament, much time has been consumed in endeavouring to devise the best means of recruiting the army. In the heat and honourable warmth of the Catholics, after this triumphant victory over long standing bigotry, we should have the heart, the zeal, the ardent spirit of this grateful and warm-hearted race of men to fight the battles of the empire. The most glorious efforts of the most illustrious conqueror could not possibly atchieve so much as that which I now propose of adding to your strength—one fourth of the population of his Majesty's European subjects. That which is now your weakness, would then constitute your strength—as the Protestants of Ireland have been heretofore deemed scarcely sufficient to repress the disaffection of the Catholics. I do not propose to you to augment the strength of the garrison—but a much better thing, in converting the besiegers into a part of that garrison. I shall not detain the House any longer at present, as I expect the usual indulgence of a reply to any objections which may be offered to what I propose, and shall therefore conclude, "that the petition of the Roman Catholics of Ireland be referred to the consideration of a committee."

Dr Duigenan (Member for Armagh) began by referring to the transactions which took place in the Irish Parliament at the time of the Union, and declared himself to have been a decided advocate for that measure; but that it was strenuously opposed by the Roman Catholics, who met in Dublin by delegates, and published violent declamatory resolutions upon that occasion. The oaths of allegiance and supremacy were

such

such as he did not wish to prevent the Irish Roman Catholics from taking; indeed he did not hold it necessary to form exclusive laws for that body, as exclusive laws were only made for traitors; but he would at the same time boldly declare his sentiments; and these were, that every man was a traitor to his country, who should maintain that his country was held under any foreign jurisdiction whatever. In looking over the petition from the Irish Roman Catholics, though the names of several Noblemen were affixed, with a view, doubtless, to give a kind of sanction and weight to the prayer of the petition, he must remark that it was signed by none of the Roman Catholic Nobility of Ireland, who had been such at the accession of his present Majesty. There were besides the signatures of three Irish Baronets, two of whom had been created such by his present Majesty. He had also to observe to the House, that out of no less than 19 counties of Ireland, not one petitioner was to be found in the list; and from the four counties of Cork, Wexford, Downe, and Lowth, there was only one subscriber to each of these counties; so that in point of fact, this ought not to be considered a petition from the general body of the Roman Catholics of Ireland. There was the name of one Gentleman signed to this petition (Counsellor Scully, totally unknown to him personally,) and who came over here upon this occasion, as one of the delegates from the Irish Catholics. He was surprised to find that the author of a pamphlet which he held in his hand, should be singled out, and placed among such respectable company as the other delegates. That pamphlet was entitled, "The Advice of a Roman Catholic to his Brethren," in which the author evidently meant to excite them to a spirit of rebellion. Speaking of the siege of Limerick, he stiles it "a noble defence made against the Dutch invader (King William) and his myrmidons."—Such was the language of this man—and that only a year before he came over as one of the delegates to present this petition. How such a man should have been able to gain the confidence of the Irish Roman Catholics, was to him matter both of surprise and regret! And he would leave it to the House to guess with what sincerity, and with what disposition for peace, this petitioner was sent over, under the patronage of such a delegate, and actually signed by so small a number of Irish Roman Catholics! The petition says, "we have solemnly taken the oaths prescribed, and which are expressly inculcated by the religion we profess." But the oath prescribed by the Parliament of 1793, none of these Roman Catholics were obliged to take, except by such as were called to vote for members of Parliament. He had also to remark, that not one of the Romish Clergy of Ireland had signed this petition. The oath prescribed by the Parliament of Ireland of 1793, was nearly the same with the declaration of the four Apostolical Vicars, and yet they chose to disapprove of this oath, and even sent circular letters to those of their communion, desiring them by no means to take that oath. This it was which occasioned a great difference between them and the Roman Catholic Gentlemen of the Laity.

The learned Doctor said, that the Catholics profess great reverence and obedience for their general councils. Now one of the decrees of the Council of Trent (and which Dr Troy calls a General Council,) is, that the Pope has power to dispose of the Crowns of Kings, and to dispose of their territories, &c. to Catholics; also, that no faith is to be kept with heretics, &c. These decisions of councils, Dr Troy is pleased to call "infallible things in point of doctrine." He would ask, by what casuistry spiritual supremacy could be divested of temporal power? He then proceeded to notice the language of other modern writers, particularly of Dr Milner, whose definition of the obligation of an oath was such as intended to shew that his Majesty's coronation oath was not binding. This is he who backs the Roman Catholics of this country—and who in conjunction with Dr Troy, Mr Plowden, Bishop Usher, &c. unite in asserting that the Roman Catholics have never changed one iota of the tenets of their ancestors! He would grant that every individual of the state was entitled to equal rights, provided he did not hold opinions inconsistent with the welfare of that state.

Dr Duguenan then went through an historical deduction from the days of Queen Elizabeth, the circumstances of the Irish massacre in 1641, the plots

against

against King William, &c. and imputed them all to the bitter fruits of Romish opinions. He had little doubt but in a Parliament or two, eighty Catholic Members would be returned, and such a number of Catholic Members would make their own terms with any Minister; probably get into their hands the whole patronage of Ireland, and then what security would there be for the church establishment? He concluded by giving his hearty negative to the motion.

Mr. Grattan then rose and said, "Sir, I shall endeavour to avoid the example which the Hon. and Learned Gentleman has set me. I shall endeavour to avoid animosity upon the one side and upon the other. The question is not, Sir, whether you will qualify a few Roman Catholics to hold the first offices in the state? whether a few Catholics are to sit in this House? It is whether you will impart to a fifth of the whole popalation of your European empire that spirit, without which it cannot be defended? These are the benefits that must result from this measure, and before you will forego them, you will require better arguments than any which the Hon. and Learned Doctor has given. According to these arguments, the Irish Catholic is the irreconcileable foe of the British Government. This argument, Sir, resolves itself into eternal war in the bosom of Ireland, eternal war with England, and eternal peace with France—(*Loud applause.*) His arguments resolve themselves into four different species, embracing the past, the present and the future generations; for it is well that he was stopped by the limits of creation, or he would probably have gone on and assigned some other. I contend, Sir, that there is nothing in the religion of the Irish Catholic irreconcileable with his loyalty; that any member of that persuasion may be equally attached to the Government as any Protestant subject, and that their attachment is founded as much in the principles of their religion as in the exigencies of their situation. The Roman Catholics have obtained from six Universities, Louvain, Douay, and four others, upon several points submitted to them, a solemn testimonial, that they may be good and loyal subjects. In 1793, three questions were put to them, viz. whether the Catholics should acknowledge the dispensing power of the Pope, his right to absolve subjects from their allegiance to their King, and one other; and the answer was, that to none of these was the Roman Catholic subject. But the question has not been decided only by the answers of the six universities. The Catholics have gone a great deal farther. Nine propositions have been framed and subscribed by them, in which they abjure all claim to Protestant property, and to the property of the church, in form or principle. I appeal to those members of this House, who, as English Secretaries, resided in that country, whether they ever found, in the Irish, an aversion to Englishmen? To one Lord Lieutenant, an Englishman (Lord Fitzwilliam,) I am sure I could appeal, whether the Irish did not approve of his government and love his person? I want to know in what province or county of Ireland a Protestant cannot live in harmony with a Catholic; an Englishman with an Irishman? Will the representatives of Clare, Kerry, or any other county, tell me that in Ireland the people do not love the Protestant, or the Catholic, who uses them well, and protects them from murder and plunder? I can refer, Sir, to the dispatches of successive Lords Lieutenants of Ireland, and the four acts of Parliament, as evidence, that the Catholics have been loyal for a great number of years.

I come now, Sir, to the rebellion of 1798. No one will say that that was a Catholic rebellion. As long, Sir, as you continue the restrictive code, you cherish a *malus animus*, you preserve a something that makes every epidemic disease fatal, which amalgamates with every thing defective or vicious in the constitution, and aggravates a slight and chronic complaint into a mortal disorder. That the Catholics should be loyal under restrictions, and rebellious in concession, I deny. With regard to the future, you must consider that you are now repealing the penal code that has subsisted for hundreds of years, and the habits which have grown up with it. But let us not deceive ourselves, or others by our sanguine promises and expectations of immediate and complete effect from the repeal of the law. You cannot, at once, remove habits of such long standing. The operation of the repeal will, however, like the pregress

of

of the plough, though slow and silent, be effectual and certain. It will gradually produce the full harvest which it promises, and will stop the mouth of clamour with its own words. I consider the Catholic religion, abstracted from the Court of Rome, a practicable religion with regard to public safety. I cannot suppose that there is any thing in the climate of the country, or the physical constitution of its inhabitants, by which an Irish Roman Catholic must be of necessity disloyal, unless, as the Learned Doctor seems to think, the Roman Catholics are cursed by the book of Revelations, by the father and by the mother. No; a bad system of policy is the source of the faults ascribed to the Catholic. Man is fallible; God is not. If I see a man healthy, upon a certain diet, I presume the same regimen will agree equally well with another. So the same policy which made you a great people, will do the same for Ireland. It has been said that the request, if granted, would only give the Catholics a few seats in this House, and access to a few places; but this is every thing to the Catholics; and it gives them an equality of right; it gives them the whole Parliament of 668 Members, by thus creating a common interest in every Member of this House, for the force of each part is the force of the body. If, after granting so much, we quarrel here, we must be guilty of the greatest imprudence. Ireland helps to swell the ranks of your army, and she supplies one third of your navy. If you injure these, the Catholic part of your army and navy, you injure yourselves; and you do a great injury to the Catholic understanding, by preventing that growth and expansion of intellect and talent which the temptation of attaining the highest station in either must create. By the distinction you place him under a great disadvantage, and subject him to insult from his inferiors in merit. You also do an injury to morals, by laying a foundation for hatred and jealousy between individuals of the same community. You do an injury to the peace of the country by persecution, and encouraging the little man of blood to raise himself into power and consequence, by harassing and vexing his countrymen. The acquiescence in their petition can be no abridgement of the Royal Prerogative, nor cause of danger to the Crown. Allegiance is not to be measured by what the King has, but by what the subject receives. There one is the Peer loyal by his title, the Commoner by his seat in this House, and the peasant by virtue of *Magna Charta*. As to the influence of the Pope, when he was taken by the French, and lost his liberty, he became nothing. Captivity was not a proof of his strength. One part of his power was excommunication. Are you afraid that the Pope will excommunicate one-third of your army and navy? The other popular arguments are, that the Catholic thinks every Protestant an heretic and damned. I might appeal to Archbishop Usher, whether Protestants too have not, in their turn, thought hardly of their neighbours? But if you go on thus, the Protestants collecting every thing that can be said against the Catholics, and the Catholics every thing that can be said against the Protestants; you argue against the majesty of the law, of justice, and of heaven; and as sectaries of religion, you will get into a miserable squabble, and pull up the foundations of your faith, to fling them at each other. In the British Empire, you have possession of the finest part of the globe. As there is no exclusive Providence that watches over that empire, so you should have no exclusive code nor inheritance, but make your laws analogous with the laws of Providence, equal, universal, and extending alike to all its inhabitants. The Irish yeomanry, who have performed such important services, are, in a great part, Roman Catholics. If, upon the eve of any great battle, your General should order every Irish Catholic to quit the ranks; if your Admiral had ordered every Irish Catholic sailor to go on shore, what would have become of your army and your navy? A system of proscription is, therefore, a great evil, and if it were universally acted upon, your army, your navy, and your empire, would soon evaporate. Why then take the words of individuals, of priests, and bigots, against these great and universal principles? You have been looking at the magnitude of your empire; now look to the magnitude of your danger.—The whole world is now reduced to France and England. A power like Prussia, for instance, may exist as a secondary power, and maintain

tain a certain portion of respect and consideration; but the moment that England ceases to be the first power, she ceases to exist at all; and we know not how soon we shall have to fight in the last extremity for the honour and the glory of that high station. Examining this question, you say Ireland is your vulnerable part. Why? Because you have not governed her well. In Ireland, with Irish hands, with Irish hearts, and with Irish blood, will the fate of this great, antient, and mighty empire, be probably decided. By granting the petition, the Catholics will not get six seats in this House; but you will get three millions of spirits. Let your liberty, like your money, circulate every where, but center no where. Why will you run in search of old prejudices like a grown-up child, and buy foreigners with subsidies, instead of subsidising the affections of the Catholics by kindness?—Both Catholics and Protestants should be united. Both should fight the enemy, and not one another. This would do more for you than a Russian alliance or contingent troops. I know the ground upon which I stand. I know the truth of what I say. I can appeal to the past. It was the object of many of my contemporaries, the first men of the country, now no more, of Gardner, of Daly, of that great man Mr Flood; it was the dying wish of a celebrated Peer; it was the wish of Dr Lucas; and yet these men had not before them the great event that has since happened. Half of Europe is now against you, and you are divided from each other—but I am exhausted." [Mr Grattan sat down apparently much fatigued.—He is now advanced in years, and his health greatly impaired.]

The Attorney General having taken a view of the subject at some length, considered that the proposition before the House could not give that satisfaction to the petitioners which they sought. With respect to the value of the measure to the Roman Catholic body, he thought it could have no material effect in favour of the clergy and the lower class, and could only be advantageous to those who sought great offices in the State, or were candidates for seats in Parliament. Considering its operation on the Protestants, as well as the Catholics, it must tend to the breaking down of the barrier which supported the Protestants.

Mr Alexander spoke with some warmth against the motion; he said he was astonished to hear the Hon. Gentleman (Mr Grattan) address the House as he had done this night; he had known him for a series of years beating down the laws and constitution of his country (*A loud cry of order! order!*) He had taken an active part in behalf of a bigotted peasantry, but during the time of rebellion he lay dormant, while himself and other loyal men were making exertions to quell it.

At a very late hour the debate was adjourned to next day.

Tuesday, May 14.

Sir William Scott said, the Hon. mover of this question had affected to distinguish between the civil and religious institutions of the country, as if they were capable of complete separation. The practice, however, of all civilized states, had fully demonstrated that they were so intimately united, that to attempt to sever them was in reality to destroy them.—After our sacred institution had endured many desperate assaults, it rose with renewed strength from the conflict, and we are destined to enjoy the blessings not only of a free but of a Protestant Constitution. In the same charter in which the sovereign appointment was given, in which the rights of the subject are declared, it was said this Kingdom shall be for ever Protestant. "*Esto perpetua*" was the earnest prayer he should offer for the safety and happiness of his country. The principles now advanced were calculated not to preserve, but to impair the Constitution we had received from our ancestors, and to sacrifice to experiment the invaluable privileges by which we have been hitherto distinguished—An Hon. Member, who was an eloquent advocate of the cause he asserted (Mr Grattan,) had intimated there would be danger of separation between the sister islands, if this motion were rejected. In such a declaration he might say much for the courage, but he implied very little in favour of the loyalty of the people of Ireland. He (Sir W. Scott) had hoped we should rather have seen some proofs of their gratitude and attachment for what was conceded, than any indication of disgust and alienation for for what was withheld. The discretion of our ancestors had erected a strong barrier to protect the Constitution; we are

now

now required to admit the Catholics, and for this purpose to hurl down this stupendous monument of their industry and wisdom.

Mr Foster (formerly speaker of the Irish House of Commons,) wished to express the motives for the vote he should give. He took a view of the present state of the Irish Catholics, and maintained, that they enjoyed as perfect liberty as the Irish Protestants. Political power was all the House could give them. They were acknowledged to be as free as man could be—(*A cry of hear! hear!*)—He was willing to go into the proof, if it were doubted. But the House was called upon to incorporate one-fifth of our population with our armies in the present peril, by granting the petition. Yet, it was said, the victories in Egypt and elsewhere, by land and by sea, had been gained by the Irish Catholics. The inconsistency of this reasoning was too ridiculous. Mr Foster went into a variety of arguments to prove the impropriety of granting the desire of the petitioners, which he considered as a dangerous innovation on the constitution of the country.

Mr G. Ponsonby took a general view of the arguments which had been urged on the other side of the House, and after an able speech, concluded by conjuring the House not to weaken that part on which our strength depended, by the continuance of religious restraints and odious distinctions among our fellow-subjects.

Mr Pitt, differing in some respects from the Hon. Gentleman who proposed the motion, and differing very widely from many who opposed it, was anxious to state his view of the subject. It was the duty of the House, in considering the present question, to have a regard to all the circumstances which relate either to its agitation, to the probability of its being carried now, or to its being suspended, as well as the probable consequences that may result from its rejection. He had felt that, previous to the Union, the claims of the Roman Catholics could not, consistently with the protection due to the Protestants, with the tranquillity of Ireland, and the frame of its Constitution, be granted: but after the Union, he viewed the question in a different light. He stated at that time, the great difference that event made in the question; but he had given no pledge. The words he had employed were upon record, and the argument he had adopted was, that if the claims of the Catholics were then given, they might be granted with greater safety than at any former period; and that if they should be withheld, the refusal would be attended with less dangerous consequences. He came, therefore, quite unfettered to the present discussion.—He certainly had been of opinion, that all now asked by the Roman Catholics might have been granted by the United Parliament, and that if accompanied with proper guards and checks, no danger could result to the Established Church, or Protestant interest, from such a measure. He remained still in the same opinion, and if his wishes could accomplish that object, it would soon be attained, for he had no objection to the prayer of the petition—(*A cry of hear! hear! hear!*) The checks and guards of which he had spoken were not meant to apply to the religious opinions of the Catholics, but to counteract those circumstances from which the evil so recently felt had originated.—If the measure of emancipation had then been granted, it would have been adviseable to bring, if possible, the Priests into some terms of conciliation with the Government, to render them in some degree dependent upon it, and to render them as it were a link between itself and the people. In making that change in the laws of former times, which a change of circumstances seemed to require, it was not intended to throw every thing loose. Measures would have been proposed to extend the Protestant religion, and giving it every influence which could fairly and properly be bestowed. Such were the views which were, at that time, entertained, had there been found that concurrence of sentiment which was necessary to carry them into effect. The repeal of the laws complained of would, under such circumstances, not only have strengthened the Church, but the State, and would have been a measure of general safety to the whole empire. Had it been his good fortune to have found it convenient to propose the measure as the first fruits of the Union, he might have hoped to have done so, without reviving any of those jealousies or contending

feelings

feelings which unhappily subsist between Protestants and Catholics; but unfortunate circumstances rendered it impossible to bring forward the question in the way in which it only could be brought forward with advantage. What had prevented him from bringing it forward, he was not now called upon to state. All the information that was necessary on the subject had been given at the time, and his duty required him to say no more.

He greatly lamented that the discussion had taken place at a moment so unfavourable to it. He would ask any Gentleman who looked at the existing opinions of the different classes of Protestants in this country, whether there was not at this moment an evident repugnance to entertaining the question? The House was bound to consider all the probable circumstances which might be produced either by the carrying or not carrying the question. The effect of going into a Committee could only be to excite among the Roman Catholics groundless expectations. It had been argued, that instead of referring the origin of the rebellion in Ireland to religious opinions, it might more fairly be said to have been promoted by the disappointment given to the hopes held out by Lord Fitzwilliam. Now if Gentlemen had that impression on their minds, what would be the wisdom or policy of creating such hope again? and created they certainly would be, were the House to go into a Committee on the general question. On these grounds, he felt it to be his duty to vote against the motion.

Mr Windham maintained that the advantages of acting upon the petition would greatly preponderate over the disadvantage of rejecting it. He considered that the Right Hon. Gentleman (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) had by no means explained the reasons that stood in the way of the adoption of the petition. The state of the public mind, and the sentiments of the House, had been mentioned as the objections against it. Why was that sentiment more against the Catholics now than at the Union? If the House were to wait till the objections were overcome, they might wait for ever.

Mr M. Fitzgerald expressed his conviction of the pressing necessity of the measure, and the danger of closing the well-grounded expectation of the Catholics. He trusted, that in the unbiassed minds of the British public the Catholic body might look forward with hopes of success. He anticipated the most dreadful consequences if these hopes were destroyed.

Mr Shaw (member for Dublin) said, that he had been instructed by his constituents to vote against the measure, in which instructions he concurred.

Mr J. Latouche (member for Dublin) said he would not by any means follow the instructions of the Corporation of the City of Dublin. He was well aware of the general sentiments of the people of Ireland. He considered the measure as a most salutary one, and he felt he should be doing his duty to his constituents and to his country in supporting the measure, to which he gave his hearty concurrence.

The question was now repeatedly called for, from all sides of the House, when *Mr Fox* rose and made an eloquent reply.

He denied that the time was unseasonable—and contended, that when the petition was drawn up, every hope was entertained of its success; it being understood that the Union had removed every obstacle to the measure. The Right Hon. Gentleman had been in some sort pledged to the Catholics; but, having gone out of office in 1801, they did not think it prudent to bring the question forward until 1805, when they again saw him at the head of affairs. The Right Hon. Gentleman not being in the same mind then as he had been before, they came to him (Mr Fox,) and because they did so, they are said to be allied to a party. Is every person who ventures to differ from the present Administration to be interdicted and excommunicated, as it were, from the rest of the country, and be denied the liberty of petitioning Parliament? Suppose he had refused to present the petition, would it be thought right to allow the delegates to go back to Ireland, and say, we can get no person to assist us—none to support us—in the British House of Commons? He then took a review of the privileges which the Catholics had lately acquired, which, he said, were granted to them more, perhaps, through fear, than any wish to reconcile them. He next took a review of the Dissenters from the established Church, who, he said,

said, differed from it as much as Catholics, yet they had seats in the House. He concluded by saying, that liberties superior to other men were not demanded for them; but the question was, Whether, at this moment, it were necessary to consolidate the force of the country, by granting the enjoyment of equal rights to a great part of the people.

The question was then put, when there appeared—For the motion, 124—Against it, 336—Majority, 212—

The House did not rise till half-past four next morning. Four hundred and sixty Members divided, a greater number we believe than ever divided before, at least for a number of years. The subject has thus been decided, at least for the present, and we sincerely hope that no evil may result from the discussion.

THE

Monthly Register

FOR JULY 1805.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

EAST INDIES.

DISPATCHES from Lord Lake to the Governor General, dated Camp at Deig, 26th Dec. announce the capture of that fortress.

The enemy's extensive entrenchments, and numerous batteries under the walls of the town, were occupied by a large force, including Holkar's remaining infantry. The British force divided into three columns, the whole moving off so as to reach the different points of attack before midnight. The right column under Captain Kelly, and the left under Major Radcliffe, were destined to carry the trenches and batteries on the right and left of the town; a service which was performed with heroic gallantry, although they were defended with desperate resolution.—The centre column, under Lieut. Col. MacRae, composing the storming party, under a galling fire of cannon and musketry on their flanks, and over broken and very unfavourable ground, rushed to the breach, and gained possession of the works with a spirit and ardour which must have insured success, whatever might have been the opposition. Twenty-one pieces of cannon were taken in the lines before Deig, and 59 pieces in the town and fort, besides a great quantity of military stores. The number of Holkar's troops who fell was immense. Ours was, of the storming party, Europeans 28 killed, 78 wounded. Natives 101 killed, 106 wounded, 5 missing.

Officers killed,—8th reg. N. I. Capt. Young, 12th do. Lieut. Bower.—Wounded—Artillery, Lieut. Smith—22d regt. Capts. Lindsay and Macknight; Lieuts. Sweetenham and Cresswell.—76th. reg. Capt. Scott.—Hon. Company's European regt. Lieut. Merriman—1st batt. 8th N. J. Lieut. Col. Ball; Major Basset; Lieuts. Abernethy and Anderson.—Corps of Pioneers, Capt. Swinton, Lieut. Forrest.

The following is another dispatch from Lord Lake to the Governor-General, dated Camp before Bhurtpore, 10th January 1805.

MY LORD—I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that in consequence of the breach in the wall of the town being reported practicable, I determined on storming the place yesterday evening. I chose this time in order to prevent the enemy from stockading the breach during the night, which had hitherto been the case.

I am sorry to add, that obstacles of an insurmountable nature were opposed to the storming party; on their arrival at the breach, the water in the ditch was exceedingly deep; this difficulty however was speedily surmounted, and the party

party gained the foot of the breach; but though every exertion was made both by officers and men, the breach was so imperfect, that every effort to gain the top proved fruitless, and the column, after making several attempts with heavy loss, was obliged to retire, which they did in excellent order, to our battery.

Among the many brave men who have fallen on this occasion, it is with sincere grief I report the death of Lieut-col. Maitland, of the 75th regiment, who commanded the storming party; his exertions are described by all, to have been of a nature the most heroic, and his example animated the men to persevere in their attempts, which nothing but difficulties, of a nature the most unexpected, could have rendered unsuccessful. This gallant officer, though he had received several severe wounds, continued to exert himself until he received a shot in the head, which proved instantaneously mortal.

Although we unfortunately failed in gaining possesion of the place, we were not wholly unsuccessful; a flanking column on the right, under the orders of Major Hawkes, gained possession of the enemy's battery, and succeeded in spiking and disabling their guns, and in destroying the greatest part of the enemy who were opposed to them.

I beg to assure your Lordship, that the conduct of our officers and men employed last night, has been as exemplary as on every former occasion; but circumstances of an unexpected and unfortunate nature occurred, which their utmost efforts could not surmount; but I hope in a very few days their excellent conduct will be rewarded by the possession of the place. I have the honour to be, &c.

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing, in the assault of Bhurtpore.

Total—1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 majors, 5 captains, 18 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 1 adjutant, 26 serjeants, 13 corporals, 5 drummers, 179 privates, 4 subadars, 4 jemadars, 13 havildars, 1 naiks, 1 drummer, 149 sepoys, 2 bheasties, 1 lascar, and 18 bildars.

Among the number returned wounded, there are not more than 30 serious cases, the remainder are so slight, that the men will be fit for duty in the course of a very few days.

Killed—75th, Regiment, Lieut. Col. Maitland—76th, Lieut Glubb,—2d Bat. 12th Regt. Ensign Waterhouse—Artillery, Lieut. Percival.

N. B. Capt. J. Wallace, Major of Brigade, missing, and supposed to have been killed.

Wounded—22d. Reg. Lieuts. Swetnam and Cresswell—75th. Major Campbell, Captains Hessman and Brutton, Lieuts. Byne, Tully, M'Lachlan, and Mathewson—76th, Captain Webmer, Lieut. Crosgrove—Company's European Regt. Lieuts. Wood, Hamilton and Browne—1st Batt. 8th Regt. Lieuts. Latter, Kerr, and Turnbull.—2d Bat. 12th Regt. Major Gregory, Captains O'Donnell and Fletcher, Lieuts. Sharpe and Barker—2d Batt. 22d. Regt. Lieut. Titcher.

Missing.—75th Regt. Ensign Hatfield.

By advices from the Commander in Chief, dated 13th Jan. it appears that seven hundred of Holkar's horse had quitted the service of that Chieftain, and came unto camp that morning.—The Sirdars of this body had visited the Commander in Chief upon their arrival at head-quarters.

WEST INDIES.

The American Papers contain some de-details of the action between the French troops under the command of General Ferrand, forming the garrison of the city of St Domingo, and the besieging army of Blacks, under Dessalines. The latter were totally defeated, and forced to retreat, after having sustained great loss. The loss on the part of the French is stated at no more than eighty men, including the second in command. This action was fought on the 28th of March on the Plain of St Charles, after Ferrand had answered a summons of surrender sent in the name of James First, Emperor of Hayti, by ordering three cannon shot to be levelled at the Black camp. After the action 1200 of the Brigands were counted dead on the field of battle; all their ammunition, a large portion of their military stores, the magazines of provisions, and the military chests and treasure of the Emperor, fell into the hands of the victors. In consequence of this event, the inhabitants of St Domingo had been invited to return, as the army of Dessalines had completely withdrawn. The whole of the Black army had evacuated the Spanish

nish part of St Domingo, and Dessalines was at the Cape on the 13th of April.

ITALY.

CORONATION OF THE KING OF ITALY.

On the 2d of April the Emperor and Empress left Paris, to proceed to Milan for the purpose of his coronation. He was accompanied by a great retinue, and most of his Ministers and the High Officers of the Empire. The Arch Chancellor Cambaceres and P ince Murat (Napoleon's brother-in-law) remained at Paris to conduct during his absence the affairs of state, of which daily accounts were to be transmitted to the Emperor. The Pope likewise left Paris on the 4th, on his return to Rome. And most of the Foreign Ministers had, by the Emperor's express desire, set out for Italy to be present at the coronation.

Their Majesties travelled very slow. They remained at Lyons ten days. They were received every where on the road with the highest honours. On the 24th April their Majesties made their public entry into the city of Turin. On the 1st of May they arrived at Alessandria, and next day the Emperor reviewed a select army of 30,000 men on the celebrated plain of Marengo. On the 9th their Majesties made their public entry into Milan, amidst the shouts of an immense crowd of people from all parts of the country. Another army of all the French troops in the Milanese formed a grand encampment at Castiglione.

On the 26th of May the grand ceremony of the coronation of Emperor Napoleon as King of Italy, was performed in the Cathedral of Milan by the Archbishop of Ravenna. On this occasion the famous Iron Crown, with which the antient Kings of Lombardy were crowned, was introduced; and while the Emperor placed it on his head, he said aloud, "*Dieu me la donne, gare a qui la touche.*" He then deposited the Crown upon the altar, and placed the Crown of Italy upon his head. The speeches and addresses upon this occasion were in the same adulatory stile as was used at the former ceremony at Paris. The Ambassadors from a number of States were present, and received for their respective Sovereigns the decoration of the Legion of Honour. His Majesty in return was presented by the Prussian Ambassador with the orders of the Red and Black Eagle.

A third constitutional code, supported by a new order of honour, the *Iron Crown*, has been promulgated for the kingdom of Italy, and the care of the monarchy is left to the wisdom of the chaste Josephina's son, Prince Eugene Beauharnois, who is to hold his vice-regal court at Milan. The proofs given by the Emperor and King of the capacity of his son-in-law, must prove truly satisfactory to his Italian subjects. In his address to their Legislature, he informs them, that Eugene "has been educated by him from infancy, and will be animated by his spirit" He further informs them, that he will fulfil towards his people of Italy all that can be expected of him; but he also expects that they will be desirous of occupying the place that he destines for them in his thoughts; and this they never will attain but by persuading themselves that the force of arms is the principal support of states.

The French *Solomon*, moreover, tells his new kingdom of Italy, that his hopes of peace are considerably diminished by the evasive manner with which the British Government has received his propositions; and he boasts of the late success of the French squadrons, upon no account so much as upon the demonstration, he thinks, they offer to the English, of the unprofitableness and vanity of continuing the war, which can lead to no advantageous result for their country. He concludes with expressing his hopes that the peace of the Continent will not be disturbed; but he affirms, that in every event, his situation is such, that he has no reason to apprehend the chances of war; and he assures his people of Italy, that he will be in the midst of them at the very moment whenever it shall happen that his presence becomes necessary.

The following are the articles of the new constitutional statute for the kingdom of Italy.

The first title relates to the property of the Crown, and states as follows: The property of the Crown consists of, 1. the Royal Palace of Milan, and the Villa Bonaparte. 2. The Palace of Monza and its dependencies. 3. The Palace of Mantua, the Palace of du The, and the heretofore ducal Palace at Modena. 4. A palace,

palace, situated in the neighbourhood of Brescia, and a palace in the neighbourhood of Bologna. 5. The wood of Tesin. A capital of ten millions in national property is specially assigned for the acquisition of the palaces in the neighbourhood of Brescia and Bologna, and the land necessary for the formation of the parks of Monza and the wood of Tesin. To support the splendour of the Crown, independently of these dispositions, there shall be carried from the public treasury every year, and placed in the hands of the Treasurer of the Crown, the sum of six millions of Milanese livres, a twelfth part of which shall be payable every month. Two millions are to be transferred to the same Treasurer, for the payment of the King's guard. The King, when circumstances require, may assign to the Queen, from the Civil List, a dowry which, in no case, can exceed the annual sum of 200,000 livres.

The second title states, That while the Emperor and King NAPOLEON retains the Crown of Italy, he may cause himself to be represented by a Viceroy, who must reside within the boundaries of the Kingdom of Italy.

Title third says, The Colleges of the Possidenti, the Dotti, and Commercianti, assemble separately; and are convoked by the King, who names the time and place of their meeting, in order to complete themselves, and names the Members of the Legislative Body. The Presidents of the three Colleges are named by the King.

Title fourth relates to the Council of State, which consists of the Council of Consultors, the Legislative Council, and the Council of Auditors. The members of these three councils are named by the King.

Title fifth relates to the functions of the Legislative Body, whose sittings are opened by the King. The King has the right of dissolving the Legislative Body.

Title sixth concerns the Judges, who are nominated by the King. There is to be one civil code for the whole kingdom of Italy. The code of NAPOLEON shall be put in activity on the 1st of November at latest. No change can be made in the code for five years.

By title seventh, the King has a right of pardon, which he exercises, after having heard a Privy Council, composed of the Grand Judge, a Civil Officer of the Crown, a Grand Military Officer, a Member of the Council of Consultors, and a Member of the First Tribunal of the Kingdom.

The eighth title relates to the Order of the Iron Crown, which is divided into three titles.—The Order is to consist of 500 Knights, 300 Commanders, and 20 Dignitaries. The motto is to be "*Dieu me l'a donnee, gare a qui y touchera.*" Vacancies are to be filled up every year, on Ascension Day. Four hundred thousand Milanese livres are to be appropriated to the Order.—Each Knight to have 300 livres yearly, each Commander 700, and each Dignitary 3000 livres. One hundred thousand livres of this revenue to be set apart for such extraordinary life pensions as the Grand Master shall think proper, to any Knights, Commanders, or Dignitaries. The King of Italy to be Grand Master, but the Emperor and King NAPOLEON, in consideration of being founder, to retain, during his life, exclusively, the title and functions of the office. It is to be suspended from an orange ribbon with a green border.

UNION OF GENOA WITH FRANCE.

On the 4th of June the Doge, with a deputation of the Senate and people of Genoa, were introduced to the Emperor at Milan. The Doge addressed him in a short speech, expressing the wish of the people of Liguria, that he would reunite their country to his empire, and deign to grant them the happiness of being his subjects. The boon was graciously granted, and his Imperial and Royal Majesty, in reply, plainly and graciously informed the deputation, that he had early a convincing proof of the utter impossibility of their atchieving any thing worthy of their forefathers. The ravages of the Barbary States, and the new principles of maritime legislation adopted by more barbarous England, and which she had obliged the greater part of Europe to recognise, had left to Genoa nothing but a nominal independence. He adds, that "where there does not exist a maritime independence for a commercial people, there arises a necessity for uniting itself to a more powerful flag. I will realize your wish; I will unite you to my great people; it will be to me a new

new means for rendering more efficacious the protection I have always loved to grant you," &c. He concludes with a declaration of importance to this country: "Whatever," he says, "may be the pretensions of my enemies, I shall support my flag in all the seas of the universe, from insults or attacks, and against the right of blockading, which I shall never recognize, but in such places as are really blockaded *by land* as well as by sea."

The terms in which the Senate of the Ligurian Republic decreed the union of that republic with the French empire, are in substance as follows:

"That the Ligurian State, without any partition, shall form in its whole a district of France; that the public debt shall be liquidated on the same principles as the French debt; that the port of Genoa shall continue a free port, with all the stores attached to it; and that the laws regarding the military conscription shall not be applicable in the United Province, except to seamen."

After the Senate had passed this decree, by which their independence was annihilated, the Austrian Ambassador received his dismission, in a manner not the most respectful. He received a note, in which, after a short account of the circumstances that had produced the decree, he is dryly deprived of his diplomatic character, and told, "that his mission is hereby terminated." But the Emperor his Master is desired to console himself with the reflection that Genoa is far from warlike; that her population is not numerous (about 600,000;) that her sole attention will in future be paid to her navy, in order to increase the naval power of France, which she thinks cannot but be agreeable to Austria and the other Continental Powers, because it will enable France the better to contend with England, the enemy of all nations.

The incorporation of Genoa with France is an admirable comment on the solemn assurances and vaunted moderation of Bonaparte in his speech to the Legislature on the 27th of last December. "I have," said he, "no farther wish to extend the territories of France. No States shall be incorporated with my Empire, but I will not sacrifice my rights, or the ties which attach me to the states I have created!"

HOLLAND.

Hague, May 20.—Wednesday the 15th, the day on which our grand Pensionary, Schimmelpenninck, took the oaths, was a day of great pomp, though of little joy and pleasure in this city. Several Members of the Diplomatique Corps, as also several superior officers in the land and sea service, assembled in the hall destined for their High Mightinesses. Precisely at 12 o'clock, General Marmont arrived, preceded by the chasseurs of the 8th regiment, and surrounded by Aides-de Camp, Generals of both nations, Commissaries, Officers of Marine, &c. The procession, which presented the most brilliant appearance, was closed by strong detachments of chasseurs and hussars. The Grand Pensionary wore a short habit of black silk; and over it a mantle of dark coloured silk, lined with white satin, which reached to the calves of his legs. It was exactly the costume worn by the famous Grand Pensionary, Jan De Witt, who was murdered in the troubles 130 years ago, by the citizens of this place. The dress was made after an original painting of Jan De Witt, by one of the best masters. His Excellency was decorated, besides, with the Grand Cordon of the Imperial Legion of Honour, and a chain of gold, to which was suspended a medal of state. He wore a hat, *a l'antique*, surmounted with a plume of white feathers, a ruff round his neck, and a scarf. His domestics wore the arms of the state upon the left shoulder, and upon their coat buttons. Gen. Marmont and his Lady repaired at half past four, accompanied by a numerous train of domestics, in scarlet livery, with silver lace, and preceded by a small detachment of hussars, to the palace of the grand Pensionary, where they dined, as did also Admiral De Winter and General Dumonceau. At night, the Councellors of State, and other functionaries, in grand costume, &c. went to the French Theatre, where an elegant box was fitted up in a splendid style for the new Grand Pensionary and his family.

On the 16th May M. Schimmelpenninck, in quality of Grand Pensionary, opened the first sessions of the States General under the recent Batavian constitution. His speech, which is of considerable length, contains little that would be regarded either as new or interest-

teresting. The deplorable state of the Dutch finances form the principal feature in his address, and it is reluctantly avowed that the receipts are scarcely sufficient to defray the interest of the debt. He deprecates the idea of any failure in their pecuniary engagements, and proposes to obviate the inconveniences resulting from the deficit, by introducing order and oeconomy into the national expenditure.

The Grand Pensionary has issued a decree, purporting, that if any Captain or Master of a vessel shall carry passengers to or from England, his ship shall be confiscated, he shall himself pay a fine of 1000 guilders, and be imprisoned for life.

GERMANY.

The King of Prussia lately transmitted the insignia of the French order of the Legion of Honour to the reigning Duke of Brunswick. His Serene Highness, however, instantly returned them, with a letter to his Prussian Majesty, expressing his obligations for this intended mark of his Majesty's favour, but refused accepting it, because in his quality of Knight of the most noble and antient Order of the Garter, he was prevented from receiving any badge of chivalry insituted by a power at war with the Sovereign of that order. The Emperor of Germany, the moment he was apprised that the French Ambassador at Vienna had orders to present the insignia of the Legion of Honour to his brothers the Archduke Charles and Ferdinand, created them Knights of the Golden Fleece, by which they are prevented from accepting any order of a more recent date.

GIBRALTAR.

A very unpleasant circumstance took place lately at Gibraltar. Lieut. Hancock, of the 13th foot, had the command of an out-post on the neutral ground; about eleven at night, his sentry, hearing the noise of vessels on the water, challenged, but not being answered, fired; and at the same time, the alarm being given, the guard, consisting of a serjeant and six men, were turned out, but before they had time to form into order, the sentry and serjeant were stuck to the wall with pikes, and the officer, after a furious defence, together with the remainder of the men, were made prisoners. The Governor, on being informed of this, immediately sent a Captain with a flag of truce to tell the Spanish Governor, that unless the officer and men were immediately restored, the batteries should be opened upon him, and his works levelled to the ground. They were immediately sent back.—The officer's epaulettes, lace, and money, were taken from him, and the men bruised.

By letters of a late date from Gibraltar, we learn that great exertions continue to be made, under the direction of the Lieutenant-Governor, to destroy the seeds of the contagious fever; and that a Committee, or Board of Health, at which Major-Gen. Drummond presides, has been established, for the purpose of not only making, but of enforcing regulations for the future prevention of that dreadful disease.

ENGLAND.

NAVAL OPERATIONS.

After a long interval of anxious suspense, we have at length intelligence of a very gratifying nature from the West Indies. Lord Nelson arrived off Barbadoes on the 4th of June, after a passage of 24 days from Lagos Bay. He was there joined by Admiral Cochrane (in the Northumberland, with the Spartiate,) who had just returned from Jamaica, having left the remainder of his squadron with Admiral Dacres for the protection of that island. On the 5th, Lord Nelson being informed that the combined fleets had sailed from Martinique against Trinidad, took 4000 troops on board, under Gen. Myers, and sailed in quest of the enemy.—On the 6th the fleet reached Tobago, and on the 7th Trinidad, at neither of which places the enemy had been seen. On the 9th the fleet proceeded to Grenada, where Lord Nelson heard that the combined fleets had been seen off Prince Rupert's (Dominica,) on the 6th. He then directed his course to Antigua, where he arrived on the 12th, off which island the combined fleets had been seen on the 8th, standing to the northward, with all sail set, apparently as if returning to Europe.

This intelligence was brought by the Curieux sloop of war, Capt. Bettesworth, which arrived at Plymouth on Sunday the 7th July, having been dispatched by Lord Nelson with the information

formation on the 12th of June. At that time his Lordship was off Antigua, having landed the 2000 troops he took on board, steering northward under a press of sail after the enemy. Lord Nelson informed Capt. Bettesworth, that by taking a particular course he would get a sight of the combined fleet, and accordingly the Curieux did pass them on the morning of the 20th of June, in latitude 33. 12. longitude 53. west, steering across the trades, seventeen sail of the line.

Lord Nelson had sent back Admiral Cochrane with the Northumberland and the Spartiate. He had with him only ten sail of the line; but not a man in the fleet that could not come to quarters; and he had every confidence in his strength.

The history of this expedition, so far as concerns the enemy, is briefly as follows:—The combined fleets arrived at Martinique on the 13th of May. They were observed and fired on by the Diamond Rock, on which Commodore Hood had planted several guns, under the command of Capt. Morris, a commander in the navy, with 90 men. Two line of battle ships, two frigates and some schooners, were ordered to attack the Rock, and having anchored close off it, a most furious cannonade commenced; our people were soon driven from the lower battery of five guns, nearly level with the water, but retreating to two guns in the upper part of the Rock, they sustained the attack gallantly for three days, during which time 800 of the enemy were destroyed in landing at the foot of the Rock, with scaling ladders, &c. to dislodge our people. Such was the advantageous position Capt. Morris occupied, being a steep and almost inaccessible rock, that no force could have obliged our men to surrender. But, unfortunately, their supply of powder and water was intercepted, and they were at length reduced to a pint of water a-day, and their ammunition being expended, they were under the necessity of capitulating, and were sent direct, in a schooner, to Barbadoes. The enemy had 1400 men on the Rock when Capt. Morris left it, and were destroying the works, and meant to evacuate it. Our loss on the Rock amounted to but four killed.

The enemy's fleet was in a very sickly state. During upwards of a fortnight that they remained inactive at Martinique, they are stated to have buried 3000 men, besides the sick that they landed. On leaving Martinique, it appears to have been their intention to proceed against some of our islands, probably Trinidad; but hearing on their way of the arrival of Lord Nelson, they changed their course; and instead of proceeding against any of our Colonies, they thought only of their own safety. Should they elude the pursuit of Lord Nelson, there is little chance for their safe return, Government having taken all possible precautions, by reinforcing to the utmost the blockading squadrons off the enemy's coast, to prevent the possibility of their escape into port. Apprehensions have been entertained that they may go into the Chesapeak; but it is not consistent with the laws of neutrality to afford protection to a hostile fleet from the pursuit of its enemy; and if they should be allowed to sneak into an American asylum, it must strike the people of the United States with the highest admiration of British valour, to see seventeen French and Spanish sail of the line shrinking from ten British. Let them see this, and then recollect Bonaparte's assertion, that England is no longer able to fight France single handed!

The Master of the Elisabeth arrived at Leith from Tonningen on the 20th May, and reports, that on the 9th of that month there had been one of the severest hurricanes of wind ever recollected, in which considerable damage had been done to the shipping: that the Lord Duncan of Leith had been driven 30 yards above the common high water mark, and the Charles, Hamilton, of Aberdeen, was quite a wreck; and that several other vessels had lost their cables, anchors, and masts, and suffered other damage.

The Patriotic Fund Committee at Lloyd's have voted to General Prevost, and the officers and men under his command, for the gallant defence of Dominica, as follows:—To General Prevost, a sword, value 100l. and a piece of plate, value 200l.; to Major Nunn, a sword, value 50l. and a piece of plate, value 100l.; a sword and a piece of plate of the same value to Captain O'Connel; the sum of 100l. to Capt. C. Campbell, and 40l. to each disabled man, or who may have lost a limb;

limb; 20l. to each man severely wounded, and 10l. to every man slightly wounded, in which are included the militia of the island.

The West-India merchants have also voted a piece of plate, value 300 guineas, to General Prevost, with thanks to himself and his brave fellow soldiers.

On the 9th of May a small fleet of 6 ships from Waterford and two from Dartmouth, sailed for the Newfoundland fishery, when on the 13th they fell in with the Sylph French corvette of 20 guns, who captured them all. Two of them were liberated, after being plundered, and two were retaken by the Topaz frigate. The ships were of no great value, and had only provisions on board.

SCOTLAND.

POLICE OF THE CITY OF EDINBURGH.

On Monday July 15. at 12 o'clock, The Right Hon. the Lord Provost and Magistrates, in their robes, the Sheriff of the County, the Member for the city, and the Commissioners of Police, met in the Parliament House, when John Tait, Esq. delivered his commission as Judge of Police, and was sworn in, after which, they walked in procession to the Police Office, the military and city guard lining the streets. The Judge of Police was invested in the robe and insignia of office, and supported on his right hand by the Rev. Sir Henry Moncreiff, Bart. and on his left by Sir William Forbes, Bart. (who had been Chairman of the Committee of Citizens who originally met to frame the bill.)

After they arrived at the Court of Police, the Rev. Sir Henry Moncrieff, Bart. (one of the Commissioners,) consecrated the institution in a very eloquent, impressive, and appropriate prayer; the Lord Provost then desired Mr Tait to take his seat as Judge of Police, which he did. The Lord Provost then addressed him in the following speech:

"Mr Tait—Elected as you have lately been, by the unanimous voice of the General Commissioners, to fill an important and arduous office, it is with pleasure I, as Chief Magistrate of Edinburgh, perform my official task of inducting you in *that chair*, as Judge of Police, for this city, and the vicinage.

"Much legal, as well as local knowledge, just and steady principles, firmness of decision, united with moderation and mildness of manner, *ought* to characterize the person invested with such extensive powers as the act confers. I am happy in believing *you* possess them all; and they are in my mind *sure* pledges that you will discharge the duties of the situation, to which you have been so honourably chosen, (however arduous or unpleasant they may be,) with such fidelity and success, as to merit the grateful thanks of your fellow-citizens, and the approbation of the public at large.

"On the assistance and cordial co-operation of the Magistrates of Edinburgh, you may always most assuredly rely. Our ardent and united wish being to see this Metropolis, (long since deservedly in the highest estimation for its Seminaries of Learning, and its Courts of Law,) equally distinguished by purity of manners, propriety of conduct, and an uniform veneration for, and undeviating obedience to, the laws, both civil and religious, in every class and individual member of the community."

The Judge of Police then addressed the Lord Provost and Commissioners in the following speech:

"I approach this seat with emotions widely different in their nature, with extreme diffidence of my own capacity, but with great confidence in the honourable support which I see around me.

"I am fully aware of the importance of the situation which I am now called to occupy. Much of the virtue of a nation depends upon the exertions of the Police in preventing crimes, in suppressing them in their infancy, and even in checking them in their advanced progress, especially in the Metropolis, which must always greatly influence, and, I may say, even regulate the morals of the country to which it belongs.

To conduct an Establisment of Police is, therefore, an important, and reflection tells us that it must be an arduous task. But I here declare, that no considerations of personal labour, no considerations of personal safety, shall deter me from performing, so far as my abilities reach, the duties which I conceive to be attached to the situation which I am now to hold. In the performance of these duties, I shall have occassion to punish—I could wish it were otherwise. The powers of this Court are limited, but these powers are a check

sufficient to give an essential protection to virtue, in every situation, and to give a check to vice and profligacy, in whatever rank of life they may be found. The Statute under which I am to act, empowers me to punish by fine and compensation for damages, by imprisonment in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh, or by commitment to Bridewell. The fines and compensation for damages are but small in amount, nor can the imprisonment in the Tolbooth, or the commitment to Bridewell, be long in duration.—But still there is extent enough to make the punishment, if properly directed, be felt in every rank; and I consider it to be my duty, sitting here, to pronounce judgments which may be sensibly felt by all those who break thro' that decency and good order which contribute so essentially to the comforts of society.

I shall be sorry indeed to be obliged to sink those in the inferior ranks of life still lower, by inflicting punishments of a degrading nature. And I shall regret still more to be obliged to apply the punishments which naturally belong to the inferior ranks, to those in a higher class. But I am bound by the sacred oath which I have taken, to discharge my duty as my conscience dictates; and that conscience tells me that I am not to look to *persons*, but to *crimes*.

In cases of a deep dye this Court cannot proceed to punishment; but it has however, in such cases, to apprehend and hand over to the superior tribunals; and there, these deeper crimes will meet with the punishment which they merit.

In what I have said I have referred chiefly to that branch of my duty which relates to the prevention and punishment of offences against peace and good order. There are a variety of other branches, some of a *Judicial*, some of a *Ministerial* nature. I shall not detain you with an enumeration of them. The same principle must pervade the whole. Among the latter, however, I may mention the billeting of soldiers; and, in that department, I hope to be able to establish an uniformity of system, which may add to the comforts of the army, and, at the same time, free the inhabitants liable to be quartered upon, from some inconveniences which the present system unavoidably produces. —To the various duties of my office I shall pay unremitting attention. And trusting in a conscious desire to discharge my duty in an upright manner, trusting to the support of those around me, and trusting, above all, in the directions and support of that Power which has been so fervently invoked, I now take that seat, to which I have been so honourably appointed, and so honourably introduced."

Mr Sheriff Clerk then addressed the Judge of Police in a very sensible and appropriate speech, pointing out the arduous duties of his office, (which his experience as chief Magistrate of the County for twelve years, enabled him with propriety to do,) and expressing his satisfaction that it was filled by a Gentleman of so much ability and integrity.

The Judge of Police then returned thanks to the Commissioners, particularly to Sir William Forbes, by whose unremitting attention this institution, calculated to promote virtue and happiness, has been fostered, from the first proposal of the plan, and brought at last to its present honourable state of maturity.

The different officers were then sworn in by the Judge of Police, who gave them a very proper exhortation respecting the duties of their office.

The Court of Police was accordingly opened the same day (July 15.) at the Office of Police, in Riddell's close, Lawnmarket, where apartments have been commodiously fitted up for the purpose. The following persons have been appointed Inspectors of the six wards, viz. Francis Metcalf, 1st, Old Town; W. H. Stevenson, 2d, New Town, west division; Tho. Baird, 3d, New Town, east division; Peter Pratt, 4th, Canongate, eastward to Portobello; James Graham, 5th, Potterrow, Bristo Street, &c; John Brooks, 6th, Lauriston, Portsburgh, Fountain Bridge, &c.; and Andrew Baillie, Clerk of Police.

Intimation has been given, that the regulations of the act will be strictly enforced against all vagrants and beggars, persons riding or driving furiously in the streets, or leaving carts or carriages thereon, sellers of coals or straw deficient of weight, and fixing the cart of coals at 12 cwt. and the kemple of straw at 15 stones.

An

An order of the Privy Council is issued, requiring, in terms of the additional Force Bill, the raising of an additional number of 1800 men in Scotland, towards supplying the vacancies that have arisen in the said additional force by the enlisting of persons enrolled therein into the regular forces. The numbers to be raised are apportioned as follows:—Edinburgh, county 74, city 69—Linlithgow 21—Haddington 34—Berwick 34—Peebles 10—Selkirk 5—Roxburgh 39—Kirkcudbright 33—Wigton 26—Ayr 98—Renfrew 90—Lanark 169—Stirling 59—Kinross 7—Fife 108—Dumbarton 24—Bute 18—Argyle 81 Inverness 86—Perth 146—Forfar 114 Kincardine 30—Aberdeen 144—Banff 40—Elgin 31—Nairn 9—Cromarty 3—Ross 60—Sutherland 13—Caithness 27 Dumfries 73—Clackmannan 12.

At Mr Henderson's sale of his improved breed of sheep, at Redkirk, in Dumfriesshire, on the 20th May, the tups brought from 7l. to 10l. each, and the ewes and lambs from 5l. to 7l. each. The improvement in the breed of sheep has justly attracted the attention of this part of the kingdom, and we expect we shall soon be able to compete with the improved breeders in England.

Civil Appointments.

Queen's Palace, July 10. His Majesty in Council was this day pleased to appoint John Jeffries Earl Camden Lord President of the Council, (in room of Lord Sidmouth, resigned.)

Lord Castlereagh, Secretary of State, in room of Earl Camden. And

Lord Harrowby, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, in room of the Earl of Buckinghamshire.

Charles Blair, Esq. to be British Consul General at Naples.

James Macdonald of Langdale, Esq. eldest son of the Lord Chief Baron of Exchequer, Sir Arch. Macdonald, has been elected M. P. for the burghs of Tain, Dingwall, Dornoch, Wick, and Kirkwall, in room of the Rt. Hon. John Chas. Villiers, who has vacated his seat.

John Ainsley and Thomas Smith Esqs. Aldermen, are elected Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, for the ensuing year.

His Majesty has appointed William Campbell, jun. of Fairfield, Esq. Advocate, Principal Clerk of the High Court of Admiralty in Scotland, in room of his father, resigned.

The Hon. Robert Hodshon Cay, Judge Admiral, has appointed James Reddie, Esq. Advocate, Judge Admiral Depute over the River and Frith of Clyde and seas adjacent, from the Island of Islay to the Mull of Galloway.

The University of King's College of Aberdeen have elected David Scott, Esq. of Dunninald, M. P. Rector of the University for the ensuing year.

Lord Dundas has presented the Rev. J. Barry to the church of Shapinsha in Orkney, in room of his father deceased.

Lord and Lady Montgomery have presented Mr John Roxburgh preacher, to the church of Kilmaurs, in room of Mr Alex. Miller, deceased.

The Rev. Alex. Irvine has been presented to the united parishes of Fortingall and Kilchoman, by Sir Robert Menzies.

The Earl of Roseberry has presented Mr Thomas Muir preacher, to the Church of Cairnton, in room of Mr Fleming, translated to Colinton.

The King has presented the Rev. Alex. Stewart to the Church of Dingwall, in room of Mr Rose, deceased.

The Magistrates of Montrose have presented the Rev. Mr Eisdale to the second charge of the Church of Montrose.

The Magistrates of Dundee have presented the Rev. A. M'Lauchlan of the chapel of Ease at Greenock, to be one of the ministers of Dundee.

Mr George Spankie, merchant in Edinburgh, has been elected by the Managers, Treasurer of the Charity workhouse of that city.

Military Appointments.

The Earl of Chatham is appointed Governor of Plymouth, in room of Lord George Lennox deceased.—And

Lord Charles Fitzroy, Colonel of the 25th, or Old Edinburgh regiment, which his Majesty has directed to be styled in future, the 25th, or King's own Borderers.

Major General the Hon. John Hope is appointed Lieut. Governor of Portsmouth, vice Major General Oakes, appointed a Commissioner of Military Inquiry.

Cornelius Smelt, Esq. is appointed Lieut. Governor of the Isle of Man.

MAR-

MARRIAGES.

April 4. At Edinburgh, Mr John Johnstone, Insurance-Broker, to Miss Ann Maria Douglas, eldest daughter of Arch. Douglas of Edderton, Esq.

27. At London, Major Macdonald, Assistant Quarter-Master General, to Miss Graham, only daughter of the late Charles Graham, Esq. of Williamsfield, Jamaica.

29. At Kemnay, James Bannerman, M.D. physician in Aberdeen, to Miss Helen Burnett, daughter of the deceased Alexander Burnett, Esq. late of Kemnay.

May 2. At Ardersier, Æneas Falconer, Esq. of Blackhill, to Miss Margaret Macpherson.

4. At Stonehaven, Mr Thomas Kinnear, writer, to Miss Margaret Kinloch, third daughter of the late George Kinloch, Esq. of Jamaica.

12. At Edinburgh, J. Buchanan, Esq. of Ardenconnel, to Lady Janet Sinclair, eldest daughter of the Earl of Caithness.

20. At London, the most noble J. Henry marquis of Lansdowne, to Lady Gifford. This was a re-marriage by special licence, on account of his Lordship's late succession to his father's estates.

21. At ditto, Robert Buchanan Dunlop, Esq. to Miss Beachcroft.

29. Mr John Forman, writer to the signet, to Miss Hannah Nairne, daughter of the Rev. Dr Nairne of Pittenweem.

June 2. At London, the Hon. William Lamb, son of Lord Melbourne, to the Hon. Miss Ponsonby, daughter of the Earl of Besborough.

3. At Tarvit house, Fifeshire, George Ramsay, Esq. Craigleith, to Miss Ann Rigg, second daughter of the late Patrick Rigg, Esq. of Downfield and Morton.

5. At Edinburgh, Mr John Robertson, late writer in Edinburgh, and factor for the Earl of Lauderdale, aged 80, to Miss Jean Hunter, daughter of the late George Hunter shipmaster in Aberdour.

— At Turnerhall, the Rev. Robert Arthur, minister of Risolis, to Mrs Rainy, widow of the Rev. Mr Rainy, minister of Meldrum, and eldest daughter of the late John Turner, Esq. of Turnerhall.

11. At London, Viscount Hampden, to Miss Jane Maria Brown, eldest daughter of George Brown, Esq. late Commissioner of Excise in Scotland.

14. At Kingstown Isle, Berks, the Hon. George Bowes, next brother to the Earl of Strathmore, to Miss Mary Thornhill, daughter of Edward Thornhill, Esq. of Kingstown Isle.

15. At St Pancras church, London, Lieut. Woodgate, of the Royal Navy, to Lady Honoria Lambert, eldest daughter of the Earl of Cavan. This connection, it appears, was formed without the knowledge of Lord Cavan, who repaired to the church where the ceremony was to be performed, and resolutely forbade the bans, but the parson signified that the parties were betrothed, and having a special licence, he could not stay proceedings. His Lordship in consequence retreated, and left the naval hero in possession of his prize. As, however, the Lieut. served with Lord Cavan in Egypt, and received a severe wound in the leg there, it is to be hoped his Lordship will not be inexorable. The lady has just entered her twenty-second year.

17. At Logie Green, near Edinburgh, Mr Robert Coldstream, merchant in Leith, to Miss Elizabeth Phillips, eldest daughter of John Phillips of Stobcross, Esq.

17. At Edinburgh, Mr David Cannan, surgeon in London, to Miss Catherine Cannan, daughter of Mr Horatius Cannan, W. S.

17. At Ballendean, in Perthshire, Sir John Hope of Craighall, bart. to Miss Ann Wedderburn, youngest daughter of the late Sir John Wedderburn of Ballendean, bart.

21. At Edinburgh, Lieut. Col. Lauriston, of the East India Company's service, to Miss Marion Crawfurd, daughter of the late Archibald Crawfurd, Esq. of Ardmillan.

25. At Cortachie house, the Right Hon. John Viscount of Arbuthnot, to Miss Margaret Ogilvie, eldest daughter of the Hon. Walter Ogilvie of Clova.

29. At Peterhead, Captain William Anderson, of the 2d bat. 78th regiment, to Miss Amelia Reid, eldest daughter of James Reid, Esq. Alehousehill.

July 1. At Edinburgh, Mr Wm. Anderson, merchant, Glasgow, to Miss Jane Greive, daughter of the late Capt. John Greive of Peebles.

3. At Williamwood, Mr Stewart Douglass, to Miss Isabella More, daughter of Mr John More, of the Royal Bank, Glasgow.

July

July 3. At Newcastle, Mr Arkwright, second son of the late Sir Richard Arkwright, to Miss Kemble, daughter of Stephen Kemble, Esq. of the Theatre-Royal there.

6. At Edinburgh, Walter Little Gilmour, Esq. of Libberton and Craigmillar, to Miss James Ann Macdowall of Canonmills, daughter of the late Mr James Macdowall, Surgeon in Edinburgh.

6. At London, Thomas Strangways Horner, Esq. to Miss Hippesley, eldest daughter of Sir J. C. Hippesley, Bart.

8. At the seat of the Hon. Henry Sedley, Nottinghamshire, Lieut. Col. Francis Cunynghame, late of the Coldstream guards, to Miss Jane Whiteford, youngest daughter of the late Sir John Whiteford, Bart.

9. At Leith, Mr Benjamin Horn merchant, to Miss Janet Sharp, daughter of Mr Francis Sharp, comptroller of the customs, Leith.

11. Mr George Gordon, junior, Morrison's-haven, to Miss Elizabeth Primrose, Musselburgh.

13. At Edinburgh, Capt. Alex. Gordon, eldest son of James Gordon of Rossieburn, Esq. to Miss Eliza Robinson, second daughter of George Robinson of Clermiston, Esq. writer to the signet.

16. At Dalry, near Edinburgh, James Hope, Esq. W. S. to Miss Jane Walker, daughter of James Walker, Esq. one of the Principal Clerks of Session.

BIRTHS.

May 1. At London, the Lady of the Hon. Montgomery Stewart, a daughter.

3. At Delvine house, Mrs Muir Mackenzie of Delvine, a daughter.

8. Lady Caroline Capel, a daughter.

9. At Faskally, Mrs Butter of Pitlochry, a son.

9. At Warriston, Mrs Mure of Warriston, a son.

12. At Edinburgh, Mrs Hamilton, younger of Sundrum, a daughter.

13. At Eastgate house, near Winchester, the Lady of Sir Henry Mildmay, Bart. a son.

—. At Inverness, the Lady of Lieut. Col. Craigie Halkett, a son.

15. Mrs Scott of Rosebank, a daughter.

15. The Lady of John Lee Allen of Errol, Esq. a son.

21. At Ayr, the Lady of the Hon. Roger Rolle, a son.

29. At Auchmacoy, Mrs Buchan of Auchmacoy, a daughter.

—. At London, the Countess of Chesterfield, a son.

—. Mary Barge, wife of the master taylor of the Dorset militia, two sons and a daughter, all healthy and thriving. What is remarkable, this woman had once before three children at a birth, and has had twice twins.

June. At Rennyhill, the Lady of Andrew Johnston, Esq. a son.

—. At London, the Countess of Westmeath, a son.

—. At ditto, Lady Stanley, a daughter.

4. At Spott house, Mrs Hay of Lawfield, a daughter.

6. At Ensham house, Dorset, the Lady of Brig. Gen. Monro, a daughter.

—. Lady Caroline Parnell, a son and heir.

—. At Restalrig, Mrs Capt. Crawford, a daughter.

—. At Cluny, Mrs Col. Macpherson, a daughter.

—. Lady Caroline Stuart Wortley, a son.

—. Mrs Urquhart of Braelangwall, a son.

20. At New Posso, the Lady of Sir James Nasmyth, Bart. a son.

30. At London, the Duchess of Montrose, a daughter.

At Lisbon, the Lady of Brig. Gen. H. D. Fraser, a daughter.

At Copenhagen, the Princess Royal of Denmark, a Princess.

July 2. At Cullean Castle, the Countess of Cassillis, a daughter.

6. At Dallas house, Mrs Campbell of Skerrington, a son and heir.

—. At Sionhill, Lady Fred. Spencer, a daughter.

7. At London, in Park-place, Camberwell, Madame Jerome Bonaparte, a son. This Lady is the daughter of Judge Paterson of Maryland, and married there in 1803, Jerome, the youngest brother of the Emperor Napoleon. She came to Europe in April with her husband, who landed at Lisbon, but the Emperor having strictly forbidden her entrance into France, the ship came to Dover, where the Lady was landed by permission of Government, and has been allowed to reside in London.

7. At London, Lady Catherine Stewart, a son.

July

July 11. At Fairholm, Mrs Hamilton, a daughter.

—. At Cleland house, the Lady of Marton Dalrymple, Esq. a son.

—. At London, the Lady of Geo. Henry Rose. Esq. a daughter.

—. At ditto, the Countess of Berkley, a son.

17. At Edinburgh, the Honourable Mrs Hunter, (Lady of Capt. Andrew Hunter, and sister of Lord Rollo), a daughter.

19. At ditto, Mrs Irving, wife of Mr John Irving, W. S. a son.

21. At ditto, the Lady of Capt. Alex. Mackenzie Shaw of Muirtown, a daughter.

DEATHS.

1804. *May* 22. In Bengal, Lieut. John Wood Gillespie, son of Captain Rollo Gillespie, and grandson of the deceased John Wood, Esq. late Governor of the Isle of Man.

Dec. 15 At Charlestown, South Carolina, Mr James Fife, late of Haddington.

23. In India, Captain Robert Young, son of the late Henry Young, of Cleish, Esq. He was unfortunately killed in the assault upon Fort Deig, by the British army under Gen. Fraser.

1805. *Jan.* 11. At Demerara, Robert Rose, Esq. son of John Rose, Esq. of Ormly.

March —. At St Elizabeth's, Jamaica, Mr Richard M'Quhae, son of the Rev. Dr M'Quhae, minister of St Quivox.

9. M. Fontana, the celebrated Physician and Director of the Museum at Florence, in his 75th year. (See p. 413.)

11. At Lucca, Hanover, Jamaica, Mr Stephen Robertson, coppersmith, formerly of Glasgow.

—. At Staiths, near Whitby, in extreme distress, the once celebrated Signor Rossignol, whose successful imitation of the notes of singing birds excited universal admiration.

Lately, at Grenada, Mr Andrew Davidson, surgeon.

At Demerara, Colin Allan, M. D.

April 13. At Paris, the son of the Earl of Elgin.

16. At Edinburgh, aged 84, Mr Angelo Tremamondo, late Master of the royal academy of exercises there.

16. At Dublin, Robert M'Cubbin, Esq. of the Army Account-office there, only son of the Rev. William M'Cubbin, minister of Douglas, Lanarkshire.

18. At Stitchill, John Hill, youngest son of Professor John Hill, of the University of Edinburgh.

21. At his seat in Yorkshire, James Milnes, Esq. M. P. for Blechingly.

21. At Ormaig, Argyleshire, James Campbell of Ormaig, Esq.

21. At Aberdeen, Mrs Duff of Mayen.

21. At Ballyshannon, in Ireland, Ensign J. Williamson, of the 45th regiment of foot, second son of Joseph Williamson, Esq. principal Clerk of Teinds. Being in a boat which struck with great force against a vessel in the mouth of the Shannon, he was from the concussion thrown over, which occasioned his death.

23. At Charlesfield, Miss Agnes Hardy, eldest daughter of the late Dr Thomas Hardy, one of the ministers of Edinburgh.

24. At Eyemouth, aged 85, John Johnstone, Esq. Riding Surveyor of the Customs.

25. At the Manse of Tranent, the Rev. Dr Andrew Brown, minister of that parish, formerly of Falkland, and several years chaplain to his Majesty's 21st regiment.

25. At Dublin, the Right Hon. Wm. Power Keating, Earl of Clancarty, Viscount Dunlo, Lord and Baron Kilconnel, &c. &c. He is succeeded in his titles by Lord Viscount Dunlo, Member for Galway, and one of the Commissioners of the Board of Controul for India affairs.

26. At Orton, the Hon. Arthur Duff of Orton, youngest brother of the Earl of Fife, and formerly Comptroller of Excise.

26. At Perth, Mr James Ballingall, merchant.

27. At Holywood Manse, after a short illness, the Rev. Dr Bryce Johnston, minister of that parish, in the 59th year of hiages, and 34th of his ministry.

27. At Braehead of Keith, Mrs Gatherer, wife of John Gatherer, Surveyor of assessed taxes for the county of Banff.

27. At Dublin, Sir Thomas Leighton, bart.

— At Tiverton Castle, Sir Thomas Carew, bart.

28. At Falkirk, in his 60th year, Mr Thomas Duncanson, merchant.

29. At Elgin, William Brodie, Esq. of Milton.

April

April 29. At Balkencrieff House, Elizabeth, second daughter of Major Hart.

30. At Dundee, Mr Fred. Gourlay, merchant.

30. At Aberdeen, Mr John Boyle, bookseller, in the 70th year of his age.

Lately, at Gratz, in Hungary, Maria Theresa, Princess of Savoy, Countess d'Artois, and sister of the King of Sardinia.—She was born in 1756, and married in 1773 the Count d'Artois (now Monsieur,) by whom she had two sons, the Duc d'Angouleme, born 1775, and the Duc de Berri, born 1778. Soon after the birth of the latter, some unfortunate family differences produced a separation, which continued ever since.

Lately, At Malta, Alex. Macaulay, Esq. treasurer of the island.

—. At Heywood Hall, St Mary's, Jamaica, by a stroke from the tongue of a wain, while it was loading with sugars, Mr John Armour, son of Mr John Armour, merchant in Edinburgh.

At Constantinople, Peter Tooke, Esq. the Hon. East India Company's Agent there.

Lately, at Copenhagen, the Chamberlain and Knight Bernt Anker, one of the most opulent and distinguished men in Norway. He was proprietor of several iron-works in that country, and his commercial connexions extended to all parts of the world.

May 1. At Cuttlecraigs, parish of Daviot, aged 101, Jean Rait, relict of the deceased George Walker, farmer.

1. At Kelso, in his 68th year, Dr Christopher Douglas, physician.

1. At Greenwich, Thomas Eden, Esq. brother of Lord Auckland.

2. At Limerick, after a short illness, Samuel M'Call, Esq. late of Glasgow.

2. At Langlands house, Miss Sarah Dalrymple, second daughter of Gen. Dalrymple of Langlands.

3. At Edinburgh, Mrs Gordon of Hallhead.

3. At Winchester, aged 71, John Jenkinson, Esq. brother of the Earl of Liverpool.

—. At Bath, John Clarke, M. D. of Newcastle.

—. At Salisbury, Sir Philip Menoux, bart.

5. At Cleghorn, Allan Lockhart of Cleghorn, Esq.

6. At Branxholm, in the 16th year of his age, Master William Ogilvie, eldest son of Adam Ogilvie, Esq. of Hartwoodmyres.

9. At Edinburgh. Lieut. Dugald Cameron, of the Inverness-shire militia.

11. At London, Lady Walpole.

12. At Portroyal, Jamaica, Mr Archibald Maclea, surgeon of la Renard sloop of war.

12. At Irvine, Mrs Margaret Campbell, relict of Farquhar Campbell, Esq. of Lagganlochan.

—. At Ayr, Mrs Walker, relict of the Rev. Ebenezer Walker, minister of Dalrymple.

14. At London, Robert Bisset, L.L.D. author of the life of Edmund Burke, Esq. the History of the Reign of George III. and other works.

15. At Anstruther, Mr John Reid, master in the royal navy.

19. At London, the only son of Lord Lovaine.

—. At the manse of Westray in Orkney, the Rev. James Izat, minister of that parish.

—. At Springfield, Mr Duncan M'Kellar, merchant, Greenock.

25. At Aberdeen, Mr William Adam, Advocate.

—. At South Shields, Mrs Jackson, aged 104.

—. At Harlington, Bedfordshire, aged 111, John Kempston, labourer. He retained his faculties to the last. His youngest son, the youngest of fifteen children, is 60 years old.

June 2. At Ludlow, in Shropshire, aged 68, Charles Johnstone, Esq. only brother of Sir Richard Bempde Johnstone, Bart. of Hackness, in Yorkshire, and half brother of the late Marquis of Annandale.

9. At Gibraltar, by the upsetting of a boat, while on a party of pleasure, Capt. Fuller, of the 20th light dragoons, grandson of the great Lord Heathfield, an accomplished young officer. He was a volunteer in the expedition under Sir James Craig.

—. At London, Mr Guthrie Cleland, first officer of the Ann Indiaman.

—. Josiah Webbe, Esq, resident at the court of Dowlet Rao Scindia.

10. At Kinross, James Monro, Esq. late merchant in Liverpool.

10. At Yarmouth, Capt. E. J. Mitchell, of the Inspector sloop of war.

15. At London, —— Corbet, Esq. formerly an officer of rank in the army. This unfortunate gentleman was subject to occasional fits of mental derangement, in one of which he shot himself through

through the head with a horse pistol.—He was near 60 years of age, and possessed a fortune of 6000l. a-year.

June 16. At Edinburgh, Mrs Christian Cave, relict of Alexander Innes of Cathlaw, Esq.

—. At ditto, Miss —— Drummond, youngest daughter of Charles Drummond, Esq. banker, Charingcross.

18. At Knightsbridge, aged 78, Arthur Murphy, Esq. author of many dramatic pieces in high estimation. (See our last number, p. 411.)

20. At Edinburgh, William Mitchell, Esq. formerly in the African trade.

22. At Morningside, near Edinburgh, aged 74, Mrs Margaret Rollo, relict of Alexander Houston, Esq. banker.

20. At Dunkeld, Ensign Walter Cargill, 69th regiment.

—. At Croydon, Colonel Robert Hope of the Royal artillery.

24. At his house of Invercauld, James Farquharson, Esq. of Invercauld, aged 83.

24. At Guernsey, Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Campbell, Captain in the 5th vet. bat. and assistant Quarter-master General.

—. At Clifton, suddenly, aged 43, Major Gen. Henry Magan, Lt. Col. 39th regiment.

25. At Hawthorndean, Miss Mary Drummond, eldest daughter of Captain Forbes Drummond of Hawthorndean.

25. At Edinburgh, Mr George Nielson, one of the Secretaries of the Bank of Scotland.

—. At Woodside House, Old Windsor, Mrs Ogilvie, wife of the Rev. Dr Ogilvie.

27. At Kelso, Mrs H. Turnbull, widow of Captain John Stenhouse, in the service of the States General, in the 94th year of her age.

—. At ——, Master Wm. Dundas, youngest son of the Hon. C. L. Dundas, second son of Lord Dundas.

—. At Edinburgh, Miss Eliza Callender, youngest daughter of the late Dr Kenneth Callender.

—. At Stirling, Miss E. Fogo, daughter of the late Wm. Fogo, Esq. of Killorn.

—. At Crieff, Miss J. Mercer, second daughter of the late Hon. Robt. Nairne Mercer, of Aldie.

—. At ——, suddenly, Capt Williamson, of Fairburn, in Ross-shire.

—. At Lewisham, in Sussex, Capt. George Simpson, commander of the Fort-William Indiaman.

27. At Woodbridge, John Calder, Esq. Capt. and Paymaster of the 21st light dragoons. He was drowned by the upsetting of a boat in the river.

—. Colonel Percival, of the Royal marines, a brave and excellent officer. He had served in that corps, in various parts of the world, from the time of its being formed in 1755.

—. At Perth, Peter Duff, Esq. one of the Magistrates of that town.

—. At Glasgow, Mr John Baird, merchant.

27. At Woolwich, suddenly, Lieut.-General Duncan Drummond, of the royal artillery, youngest son of the late George Drummond, Esq. Lord Provost of Edinburgh.

28. At Maize-hill, Greenwich, in the 80th year of his age, Richard Braithwaite, Esq. Admiral of the White.

28. At Jersey, the Hon. Lieut. Col. Arthur Wolfe, son of the late Lord Kilwarden.

29. At Edinburgh, Mr Richard Richardson, merchant, and treasurer of the charity workhouse.

30. At Keith, Mr James Wilson, formerly Lieutenant of marines.

July 2. At London, Dr Patrick Russell, F. R. S.

3. At Finnistoun, Mrs Ann Semple, wife of Mr John Glas, jun. Stirling.

3. At Castle-Menzies, Archibald Butter, Esq. of Pitlochry, Lieut. Col. of the Royal Athol Volunteers.

—. At Greenock, aged 78, Mr John Wilson, merchant.

6. On his passage from London to Leith, Mr Alex. Stevenson, writer to the signet, second son of Alex. Stevenson, Esq. depute Clerk of Session.

6. At Chelsea, Mr Suett, an excellent comedian, of Drury-lane theatre.

7. At Arniston, aged 75, Mr James Veitch, late at Mersington, in Berwickshire, who was greatly respected as an intelligent farmer, and an honest man.

8. At Abernethy, the Rev. Colin Brown, minister of the Associate Congregation there, in the 58th year of his age, and 38th of his ministry.

—. At Kinclaven manse, Mrs Stewart, relict of the Rev. Duncan Stewart, minister of Balquhidder.

—. At Edinburgh, in childbed, Mrs Riddell, wife of John Reginald Riddell, Esq. writer to the signet.

July 8. At Gatehouse of Fleet, Capt. John Davitts, of the 42d regiment.

10. At Durham, Mrs Agnew, Lady of Gen. Montgomery Agnew.

—. At London, Col. Teesdale.

12. At the camp near Chatham, Capt. David Gillespie, of the Fifeshire militia.

12. At Edinburgh, Mrs Janet Jeffray, wife of the Rev. James Lister, minister of Auchtermuchty;—and at Auchtermuchty, 12th March last, James his eldest son; and upon 29th May last, Margaret his eldest daughter.

13. At Leith, Mr Andrew M'Kerras, late merchant there.

14. At Peterhead, Miss Catherine Duff, daughter of the late John Duff of Hatton, Esq.

—. At Dreghorn Manse, to which he had retired from his ministerial labours, at an advanced age, the Rev. Bernard Haldane. He had been minister of the parish of Glenholm for upwards of 52 years, during which time he discharged the duties of his pastoral office with much zeal and fidelity.

14. At London, suddenly, while sitting in her carriage in Norfolk-street, the Right Hon. Henrietta Countess of Ancram, daughter of the late Earl of Buckinghamshire, and formerly Viscountess Belmore.

—. At Chertsey, in Oxfordshire, the Rev. Peter Cunningham, officiating minister of that parish. He was sitting at dinner with the Chertsey Friendly Society, (to whom he had been in the habit of delivering an annual discourse for several years past) when he fell back in his chair, and expired in a few minutes.

14. At Gloucester, aged 79, John Pitt, Esq. one of the representatives in Parliament for that city.

15. At Edinburgh, aged 82, Alex. Williamson of Balgray, Esq.; many years factor to the Earl of Hopetoun.

Price of Stocks.

1805.	Bank Stock.	Omnium.	3 per cent Consols.
July 1	——	3¾ ½ pr.	——
8.	181½	4¼ ½ —	60
15.	182 4	6 5¾ —	60¾ ⅞
22.	183¾	5 ¾ —	59¼ ⅛

Prices of Grain per quarter, Corn Exchange, London.

1805.	Wheat.	Barley	Oats.	Pease.
	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.
July 1.	70 95	35 39	24 29	— —
8.	70 96	36 40	24 29	42 49
15.	70 100	38 44	24 29	42 50
22.	70 105	38 46	25 31	44 54

Prices of Grain at Haddington.

1805.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Peafe.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
June 28.	44 0	29 0	21 0	19 0
July 5.	44 0	29 0	20 0	18 0
12.	47 0	30 0	21 0	18 0
19.	48 0	34 0	22 6	18 0
26.	52 0	37 0	26 0	20 0

Prices of Oat, Pease, and Barley Meal, in Edinburgh Market per Peck.

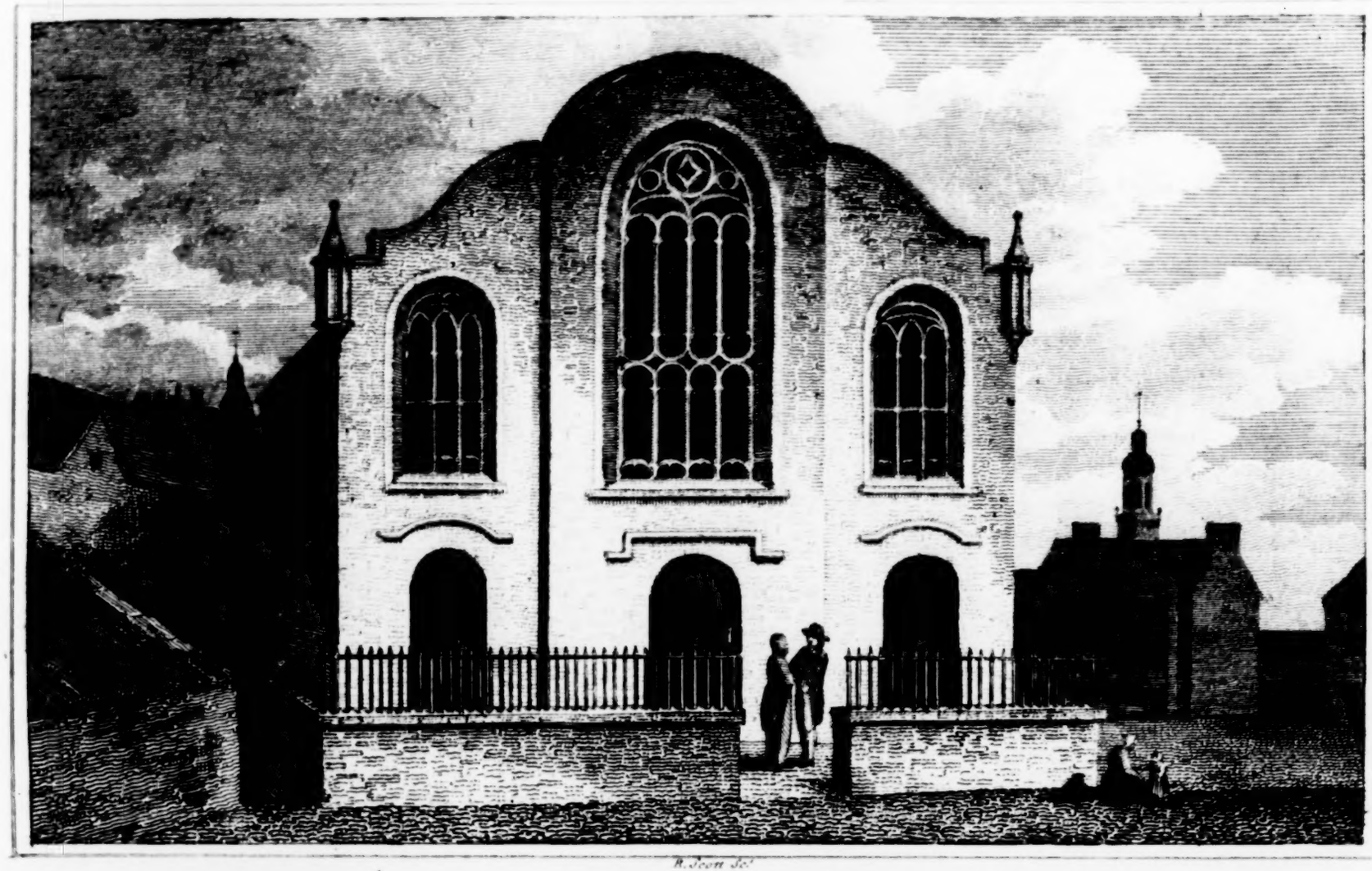
1805.	Oatmeal. Bolls.	Price.	Pease & Barley Meal. Bolls.	Price.
		d. 'd.		d. s.
July 2.		17 16⅔		15 1
9.	440	17 16½	60	15 1
16.	300	17 16½	40	15 1
23.		17 16½		15 1
30.	230	18 17½	50	15 1

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

From a particular accident, the conclusion of the "Tour thro' *Shetland*" was not received till too late for insertion this month, but will appear in our next.

Several pieces of *T. M. C.* will appear in our next. We shall then also present him with another complimentary epistle, from a different quarter, with which, we have no doubt, he will be highly gratified.

For the Scots Mag & Edin. Literary Miscellany.



R. Scott Sc.

SOUTH VIEW of LADY YESTER'S CHURCH.

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